The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

Senator Blair presented to the senate a petition signed by 36,000 citizens praying for the pensioning of army nurses.

Give Senator Blair all the rope he wants, and he'll clean up the surplus inside of twenty-four hours.

Uncle John Decker, we are told has an unction for being a candidate for commissioner. We trust he will—having tied himself to Fiedler's shirt tail, he would fly high, no doubt Henderson should also run again, to see whether he can get a windy-cation as a first class mule.

What horrible geography! The Clearfield Journal locates New Berlin in Centre county, whereupon the Bellefonte News corrects it by saying New Berlin is in Snyder county. The REPORTER—always right—has its geography lesson better—New Berlin is in Union county. Now go down foot both of you.

That Louisiana lottery must be a big paying concern, and is making a desperate effort to retain its corporate life. It has failed to secure a charter from North Dakota, and its next move, it is said, will be an enormous bribe to the Louisiana legislature for a renewal of its present charter which will expire two years hence. Its proposition will be to pay the entire debt, amounting to from $1,000,000 to $12,000,000. The lottery is earning $250,000 a month, or $3,000,000 per year net. Many prominent Louisianians fear that the bribe may be accepted.

Centre county taxpayers will see by the Auditor's report, that commissioners Henderson and Decker have farmed the office well for themselves—but outrageously bad for the tax ridden farmer. Henderson has put in more days than any one before him, and drawn more money than any one previous. John Decker stands in the same light—putting in as many days as possible, drawing 'arge pay, and don't know, according to his own admission, why things in the office are transacted this way or that.

The commissioners with nothing to show for it, have reduced the surplus, and have left far less on hand, than Greist and Wolf turned over to them when they left the office.

This money of the people these unfaithful and unfit servants, have squandered upon themselves, in extra and unnecessary clerk hire, and in giving the Fiedler-Gazette, outrageous printing contracts, because, as the commissioners put it, a year ago, "the Gazette needed it."

There were honest and fair and square Republicans in that office before, who did not quit actual farming in order to farm the people's treasury—Gregg, Gramley and Campbell went out with honorable records—but this set goes out under the stigma of having fleeced the county, and done no service for their enormous pay, poking in time simply for the purpose of raking out three dollars per day.

This board of commissioners will go down as the worst, most unfit, and muleish that ever was elected—devoid of fairness, filled with petty partisan spite, and utterly incompetent for the duties to which the people—much to their regret—elected them.

Dr. Higbee's Successor.

D. J Waller, D. D. who was appointed by governor Beaver, Superintendent of Public Instruction to succeed the late Rev. Dr. E. E. Higbee, is although a young man, one of the most prominent educators in the state. He will take charge on the first of March.

Professer Waller is a graduate of the Lafayette College and also of a theological seminary. He preached for some time in New York state, but failing health compelled him to leave the ministry. While in charge of an academy at Orangeville, Columbia County, he was elected principal of the State Normal School at Bloomsburg, which position he has ever since held.

Picnic Ground Selected.

Messrs. E. E. Kent, of Syracuse, N. Y.; W F. Gardner, of Baltimore, George W. Houser and John L. Buva, of Fort Hunter, Pa; J. R. McFarland, David Semlizer, Enoch Runkle, John Crinton, T. A. Correll, E. O. Hamler and H. C. Denning, of Harrisburg, and S. B. Bretz, of Camp Hill, Pa., a committee of grangers, visited Mt. Gretna Park in company with Superintendent Irish J. M. Shenk and A. Hess, of the Cornwall and Lebanon Railroad.

They selected a site Northeast of the Park for exhibition buildings. They will make a report to a meeting to be held at Harrisburg, on the 24th inst., when the days will be fixed for the grangers' picnic, which will be held in August.

Justice at Last For Senator Quay.

The exposure by the New York *World* of the crooked career of Matthew Stanley Quay in Pennsylvania politics, legislation and finance bears evidence of diligent research, substantial accuracy, and the important fact that leading Republicans of this State are no longer content to accept the party rule of this disreputable, tyrannical and corrupt boss, and that they have concluded the best way to suppress him is to let the truth out. The leading facts—that is, the details, for common report has long dealt with generalities in regard to Quay's most odious misdeeds—could only have come from men high in position in the Republican party. We do not mean those engaged in factional quarrels with Quay for local leadership and plunder, but the statesmen and eminent lawyers of the party, who keenly feel the humiliation and disgrace of his corruptly acquired leadership.

The *World's* exposure deals not only with Quay's acts as a politician and official, but goes into his personal habits and excesses to a degree that would not be justifiable save as it gives the key to his political excesses, debauching the politics of the State and nation. We know of no more maligning influence in American politics in the past or present than this same boss and the gang who consort with him at Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Washington in playing at politics on precisely the same principle the crooked gambler runs his crooked game.

The main portions of the *World's* Quay exhibit are devoted to his treacherous part in the senatorial contest between Curtin and Cameron in 1867; probably the most corrupt ever witnessed in this or any other State, and in which Quay knifed his benefactor Curtin for a consideration; then the famous libel suit of Quay against C. D. Brigham of the *Commercial* (now of the *Times*) is thoroughly ventilated, in which Quay had the professional aid of the great criminal lawyers, Swartzwelder and Marshall in covering his tracks; then follows an account of his craven part in the riots of 1877 and the Kemble $3,000,000 riot bill, and the shameless pardon for bribery handed Kemble at the penitentiary doors. The most graphic feature of the recital is the light thrown on the treasury ring operations in 1879—80 when "the boys" dropped over $200,000 State funds by staying in Wall street too long. This was the death of "Square Timber" Noyes State treasurer, and is believed to have caused the suicide of Blake Walters, his cashier. Senator Cameron came to the rescue and made up the deficiency from his own pockets, to save the Republican party from an exposure that would have blasted it. Quay's part in this is fully set forth by the *World*, and is in line with his whole career. It is re-printed elsewhere.

Looking Ahead.

Editor Medill of the Chicago *Tribune* believes Grover Cleveland will be the Democratic candidate in 1892 and that the issue will be a tariff reform on the lines marked out by the ex-President. In this he agrees with Chauncey M. Depew. Mr. Medill warns his Republican friends they have got the hot end of the poker on the tariff and must abate their unreasonable demands on behalf of the trust and monopoly people, or certain defeat is impending. Mr. Medill says:

Congress is in the hands of the Republicans, but by a very slender majority, and this may be wipe out in 1890 if promises made to the farmers and working classes are not kept. First and foremost, there must be a revision of the tariff, and war taxes must be taken off the necessaries of life and placed on the luxuries. There is absolutely no sense in talking about free tobacco and whisky being a step in the interest of relieving the working classes and taxing them for clothing, sugar, salt. If they could be shown where the products of the soil would yield an increase in the prices commensurate with taxes imposed, there might not be much cause to grumble, but under existing circumstances, there must be a revision of the tariff before the close of the first session of the Fifty-first congress.

But the revision that is on the stocks to satisfy the discontented "farmers and working classes" operate the other way by the continuance or increase of taxation.

Mr. Medill thinks General Alger of Michigan likely to be the Republican candidate in 1892, as events are now shaping Mr. McKinley would be the man, in preference, if he would get off his high tariff horse. No one cares to mention Mr. Harrison, but all the same the administraton faction is already arranging for a solid South delegation. Given that and the backing of Platt in New York and Quay in Pennsylvania—absolute rulers of their party in the two great States—and the President's renomination is not improbably. The Democrats do not object.—Pittsburg *Post*.

The Weaver Murder.

The tragic end of Andrew Weaver, undoubtedly from a stab by his daughters in-law, suggests to us the idea of the commission of crime by some who from ignorance do not comprehend the responsibility they incur from their acts.

All connected with the killing of Andrew Weaver, seem to be in the darkest ignorance, within sight of churches, school houses, and an intelligent community with which they had constant intercourse. Yet at this writing the Weaver folks do not seem to realize the fate that hangs over them and the consequences that may result to them.

When the mother, daughter and son were put on board the train at Coburn to be transported to prison, Fietta, in the hearing of the writer, remarked, that when they reached Bellefonte, she would hunt up a relative and make that her topping place. The young woman evidently could not comprehend that she was no more at liberty and was now in the grasp of the law—her arrest seemed to mean nothing more in her mind, than a trip to Bellefonte, for some purpose, and that once there, she would have the opportunity of visiting and staying with relatives. Yet she was under arrest for the killing of her father-in-law. Fietta was not able to comprehend the real dreadful situation, it would seem.

Andrew Weaver, the husband of Fietta, is an industrious, hardworking denizen of the mountain district where the awful deed was committed. He is no wise connected with the quarrels on his and his unfortunate father's premises, and on the morning on which the old man was fatally stabbed he was away from home at work, and the very unfortunate affair has naturally brought deep sorrow to his breast.

Yet he, it appears, lacks the intelligence to comprehend the true situation, and seems not aware that his wife and his mother-in-law are in a serious predicament. Andrew was at Bellefonte a few days ago, to visit his wife and mother in law in prison. After his visit he related to an acquaintance, that he endeavored to prevail upon Fietta, to make a confession of the deed, that when she did so all would be over, and she could return home with him, where she was needed so much and that he was tired of keeping house alone, and could not get along much longer if she did not get home.

Here again we see a lack of knowledge of the true situation of this undoubtedly honest and well-meaning man, whose wife has been taken from his home by the stern arm of the law, under the charge of murder. He seems to believe her confession will set her at liberty again, and the sooner it is made the better for both of them.

The idea of Fietta as to the meaning of her arrest when taken to prison, and the idea of the husband, at this time yet, about the same act, seem to be identical.

Can it be possible that these people never had sufficient enlightenment to teach them that to commit murder meant death by hanging? Can it be possible that they never heard of hangings—and many too—for the commission of this crime? Or is there such a deficiency of memory and intellect in these unfortunate people that borders upon imbecility?

The argument of the husband, if the wife is weak minded, would certainly be a powerful one, and bring her to a confession. If she is satanic, of course she will not listen to the pleading and own up that she stabbed the old man to the heart.

We make allusion to this matter to show a most singular case of ignorance that at this day, and amid the surroundings above given, one would not suppose it possible to find.

Medical Value of Wines.

As a general rule the use of wine is not necessary for young persons in good health, breathing country air and not exposed to over work. As, however, life advances and the circulation becomes languid, natural red wine used in moderation, becomes an essential article and in many cases absolutely necessary, but it must be the pure product of the grapes. And even in the Eastern States the physician meets large numbers of town people, especially women, who cannot digest food and drinks suited to outdoor laboring people. In such cases they resort to the beverage of tea which gives rise to a distressing dyspepsia. The wines produced in New Jersey, especially the Burgundy and the Port Grape Wines from Alfred Speer's Vineyards, at Passaic, are the more reliable and the most sought after by physicians and those who have traveled abroad and known what wines are.

ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N. J.

DEAR SIR:—I have used your Socialite Claret and your Port Wine in my practice with great satisfaction.

Very truly yours, WM. R. CHILDS.

For sale by druggists.

——Ask your store keeper for Calla Lily flour, and get a No. 1 article.

The Election.

The turnsout of voters for Tuesday's primaries was fair, and in the borough a little excitement was prevalent, and the entire Democratic ticket was elected with the exception of Auditor. There were two tickets in the field, the Democratic one nominated on Saturday night, and the Citizens gotten out on Monday evening. Following the vote in the borough:

Chief Burgess, George Bushman, 87; Ass't Burgess, John Krumbine, 85; High Constable, Rus Meyers, 11, Rob Miller, 17; Constable, Reuben Spangler, 80, U D Osman, 4; Judge Election, John Spangler, 83; Inspector, John Lee, 58; Overseer Poor, J D Murray, 42; Council, 2 yr., J Ripka, 42, Ezra Krumbine, 55, D F Luse 55; Howard Homan, 1 yr., 56; School Directors, H Boozer, 64, A Harter, 56; Tax Collector, Geo Ocker, 63; Treasurer, H W Kreamer, 86; Auditor, W B Mingle, 53.

CITIZENS.

Inspector, Jas Lohr; Council, 2 yr. J F Alexander, 31, J W Henney, 29, H D VanPelt, 33; 1 yr. W H Bartholomew, 25; School Directors, Sam Rowe, 32, Wm Wolf, (withdrawn) 16; Tax Collector, W A Sandoe, 22, Overseer Poor, Wm Lohr, 42; Auditor, C F Deininger, 42.

POTTER TOWNSHIP.

The Democratic ticket was elected, but W M Grove, D., for Justice of Peace, was defeated by W J Thompson, R., by 12 majority. N P—Judge Election, D C Keller; Inspector, Jas Ott. S P—Judge Election, W W Spangler; Inspector, Geo A Harter; Justice of Peace, W J Thompson; School Directors. J A Keller, Geo Goodhart; Supervisors, John R Lee, Peter Breon; Overseer, J J Arney; Tax Col. John H Runkle; Constable, S J M'Clintic; Auditor, G W Spangler; Town Clerk, Wm Neff.

PENN TOWNSHIP.

Judge, A R Alexander; inspectors, E C Finkle, A J Campbell; overseer poor, G M Bower; school directors, W H Smith, Elias Krumrine, L P Corman supervisors, Reuben Harter, John Rote; collector, H M Swartz; auditor, C Alexander; town clerk, A M Harter; constable, John Page.

MILES TOWNSHIP.

Justice of peace, Henry Meyer; constable, G W Kreamer; tax col, Cor Stover; judge, J C Smull; school directors, Geo Lee, Danl Brumgard; inspectors, J W Harter, G E Miller; supervisors, J J Shultz; Cyrus Zeigler; overseers, John Shaffer, Andrew Ocker, auditor, B F Miller; town clerk, L B Frank.

Herbert Ward, the African explorer in collaboration with D. D. Bridwell begins in the *New York Ledger* of March 1 a series of valuable and entertaining articles descriptive of a canoe journey of 2,500 miles on the Upper Congo. A more romantic and startling experience could hardly be conceived of than the explorer's adventurous trip, with his thirty reckless Zanzibaris and five Soudanese soldiers, in two war canoes, through the heart of equatorial Africa, ranged by bands of cannibals, and infested with gigantic and ferocious beasts and reptiles, scarcely familiar to even the naturalist. Of his strange adventures in the wildest recesses of all that wild and unknown region, the explorer gives a singularly thrilling narrative in the series named—a series which prove of engrossing interest to every thoughtful reader. The articles are illustrated by numerous large cuts, engraved from photographs taken by Mr. Ward himself.

Thousands of leagues distant, on the Upper Congo river, in Central Africa, 1,500 miles from the nearest sea-shore, and situated almost upon the equator, is the famous Arabs settlement of Stanley Falls, known to the Arabs and native inhabitants as "Kizingiti," meaning "barrier," in reference to the cataract which effectually bars all progress by river past this point. This barrier was the last obstacle encountered by Stanley in the navigation of the river, on his memorable journey through the Dark Continent, ere he swept into the tranquil expanse of broad waters which extends from these falls, uninterrupted by rapid or cataract, to Stanley Pool, a distance of 1,100 miles.

Sixty miles below Stanley Falls, in the midst of a populous native village, on the south bank of the Congo, a young Arab, the son of Tippo Tib's confidential adviser and partner, had built a roughly fortified camp; and it was from here, on April 3, 1888, that Herbert Ward, the explorer, started on his first long canoe journey down the Congo, to carry dispatches to the coast, and to communicate to Europe news of vital importance to the work exploration on which he was engaged.

——Simon Loeb's new clothing store, opposite the Conrad house, is the place for bargains in men and boys' suits.

——Lewis can sell you a late style suit or take your measure and make it to order on short notice, and at a saving to you of from $3 to $8. Try him on this.

Do you want your daughters to learn how to cook? Then start them in with the Cooking Class commenced in the March number of DEMOREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE, articles carry the "Cooking Class" right into your own kitchen, for the editor tells us that these lessons are identical with the instruction given to her class by the head instructor of one of the large Cooking-Classes in New York City.

Do you want to start your children in the Kindergarten system of instruction, and keep them amused at home for hours at a time? Here is another chance to refer to the March number of that wonderful Magazine; and when you once have it in your hands (if you are not already acquainted with it), you will be surprised to find that you have made a great error in supposing that it was composed of Fashion sheets. There is not a better Family Magazine published. Its literary merit is of the highest order, and the illustrations are superb. In the March number there are nearly two hundred of them, showing us, among other interesting things, the beauties of a winter spent on the Mediterranean, all the different stages through which "A Bound Book" passes before it reaches the reader, and the horrors of "A Spanish Bull-Fight"; and the unillustrated articles are also of great value, notably one in the "Our Girls" department, on "The art of Letter-Writing," and, further on, "Wash-Day" gives many points that make Monday a less terrible day to anticipate. The story matter is up to its usual high standard, and the news of the day is given in a nut-shell in the "World's Progress." It would seem impossible to get up a Magazine that would be better suited for every member of the family, at the low price of 20 cents a copy, or $2.00 per year. Published by W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 15 East 14th St., New York.

A Cow Worthy a Pension.

For the Reporter:

Below I will give you a bit of cow history which, I think will go ahead of all previous records. Not only do I claim her to be the youngest cow, (when dropping first calf) but also one of the most prolific one as to breeding.

In May 1883, A. P. Hosterman bought of S. S. Bruss, near Centre Hall, a calf one week old, which was about ¾ holstein stock for the purpose of raising it for a cow. So well did H succeed in his purpose that, in June 1884, at the age of thirteen month and ten days she dropped a full developed calf, she kept a family of 8 persons in butter and milk for table use during the following month, and grew up to be a large sized cow. During the first week of Jan. 1890, she gave birth to her seventh calf, while she was then less than six years and eight month old. There is no doubt of it, (unless some accident happens,) but that, she will drop another calf during this year 1890. M. M. Burkholder, of Centre Hill, is owner of the cow since Dec. 20 1889. If any reader has a record to produce, that will go ahead of the above in age as well as being profilic, let him be heard.

H. E. B.

Obituary.

Mrs. Susan A. Gray, wife of Jacob Gray, dec'd., died suddenly at her home in Halfmoon Valley, Feb. 7th in her 80th year. She had been to church the previous evening, joined in the singing, rested as well as usual during the night. In the morning dressed herself, and as she did not come to breakfast, the girl went to the sitting room, and found her laying on the floor, unconscious. She was laid on the settee. Her pulse beat for a few minutes and she was dead. She was the mother of two children, Lucy the wife of C. F. Harnlacher, and Esther wife of P. A. Sellers.

Aunt Susan as she was familiarly called, was a member of the Methodist church about fifty years. He faith in God was abiding. She sleeps in Jesus. The funeral services were conducted in Grays church by the pastor Rev. Wharton. She was followed to the grave by a large number of people.

Quite a Compliment.

At the state encampment of the G. A. R., held at Shamokin, last week, Mr. Brandon, of the Brockerhoff house, was elected a delegate to the National Encampment, which meets at Boston, this year. This is the first instance in which a member of Gregg post has had this honor conferred upon him two consecutive years. Mine host Brandon having been a delegate to the National Encampment last year. We congratulate our pleasant friend Brandon upon this, he is a wholesouled fellow and always a gentleman. Gov. Beaver, we believe was the only delegate outside of Mr. Brandon to go as a delegate from this county to the National Encampment.

Tax Paid.

There is probably few who realize the enormous amount of money annually paid into the U. S. Treasury on both Imported and Domestic liquors. Are you aware that Max Klein, of Allegheny, Pa., is a large contributor to that fund? Are you posted as to who does one of the largest business in the liquor line? If not, let us tell you that Max Klein leads them all—and why? Because he has long since succeeded in convincing the people that he furnishes value for value. He sells six year old Guckenheimer, Finch, Overholt and His Silver Age that defies competition at $1.50 each quart bottle. Wines at 50 cents per quart and upward. He ships in neatly packed boxes. Send for his price list and complete catalogue and do not hesitate to send your order to Max Klein, 82 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Linden Hall.

John M. Wieland, and wife of Tyrone, the former a son of D. I. Wieland, of this place, and who is a coachmaker by trade, have arrived with their household goods, and intend locating at Boalsburg where he has rented W. A. Murrays coach shop and will be ready for business April 1st.

Miss Mollie Hoffer spent a few days with friends in this place last week.

Misses Anna and Alka Musser, of Pine Grove Mills spent a few days with their sister Mrs. J. H. Ross.

A. E. Meyer, has rented his blacksmith shop to David Snyder who will move here April 1.

John S. Auman, has the carpenters here remodeling the store room at the mill, which is rented to our station agent Will Keller. He expects to be ready to supply the wants of his friends by April.

We were surprised to see our neighbor Father Hess so busy at the election on Tuesday, in the interest of McFarlane, Meyer and Keller.

The Convention at Rock Hill closed on Friday eve with a grand concert, and a terrible snow storm. The convention opened on Monday evening with seventy three singers on the stage, and notwithstanding the heavy rain all day Tuesday each session was well attended, by Thursday, the class numbered 90, and the church was crowded on Thursday evening. The class rendered some fine music, and were master of every piece they sang, which shows the thorcughness of Prof. P. H. Meyer, as an instructor. Prof. Lowell Meyer assisted during the week with all the chorus music, and most every session treated the audience and class with one or more of his solos. A number of the class singers acquitted themselves nobly, among whom were Miss Emma Corman, of Rebersburg, who sang a number of solos and Miss Kate Dornblaser, of Lamar, Clinton co. sang some beautiful solos. Both these ladies have voices that are fine and well cultivated. Below is a list of singers in attendance during the week:

Linden Hall: Mrs. Rishel, Mrs. Ross. Mrs. Curn. Misses Mattie Tressler, Ida Tressler, Maud Wieland, Gertie Wieland, Freddie Wieland, Mary Maist. Maggie Poorman, Janner Shirk, Lillie Houtz, Lizzie Houtz, Vernie Meyer, Amanda Meyer, Maggie Carper, Mary Miller, Maggie Swab Laura Swab, Mary Young, Sallie Wiebly, Mary Huss, Lizzie Huss, Katie Zeigler, Lizzie Zeigler. Cora Durst, Olie From, Sallie Bohn, Maggie Keller, Blanche Meyer, Sallie Wirt, Lucretia Noll Adam Zeigler, Nathaniel Zeigler, Howard Zeigler Elmer Houtz, Harry Kern, William Raymond, John Huss, Calvin Wieland, J. W. Keller, Frank Smith, J. H. Meyer, P. Meyer, Joe Page, Frank Neiss, John Bohn, William Bohn, George Tressler John Tressler, A. Tressler, Elmer Williams, William Noll, George Swab, Henry Zeigler. Boalsburg. Misses Mary Condo, Jennie Condo, Blanche Felty, Emma Beck, Mary Gingerich, C. J. Stamm, Robert Condo, John Womer, Edward Riley, Alfred Osman. Jacksonville: C. H. Wilson, Frank Strunk, John Yearick, Miss Jennie Yearick. Pleasant Gap: Florence Tressler, Lowell Meyer. Bellefonte: Emma Osman, Jacob Fishburn. Centre Hall: Miss Lillie Shoop, Simon Wolf, William Gfrerer. State College: Mary Decker, Fannie Page, Mary Poorman. Lamar: Miss Kate Dornblaser, John Kister. Rebersburg: Mrs. Emma Corman, A. N. Corman, Edward Wolf. Coburn Tamie Meyer. Oak Hall: Calvin Osman, James Osman, Oscar Rishel. Madisonburg: Mary Hoy, John Breon. Tyrone: J. M. Wieland.

Madisonburg.

Spring weather again.

Miss Bitner, of Lock Haven, has been the guest of Miss Ida Ocker during the past week.

We are informed that U. S. Shaffer, will move to Madisonburg and Mr. J. E. Miller, will move on the farm vacated by Mr. Shaffer.

Ed. Miller will leave for Aurora, Ill., this week.

The Literary society will have their regular meeting on Friday evening. The question for debate is: Resolved that the annexation of Canada would be to the best interests of the United States.

DRUNKENNESS—LIQUOR HABIT—In all the World there is but One Cure, Dr, Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee, without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and today think they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effect results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O. oct3ly

Either of the following engravings, "Evangeline," "Bayard," "Monarch of the Glen" or "The First Step," without advertising on them, size 20 x 24 inches, given with one 50 cent or two 25 cent bottles of Ideal Tooth Powder. These are not cheap lithographs, but works of art. A. D. Bowman, Dentist, Nicholia, Idaho, says, I am using your Ideal Tooth Powder, and find it superior to all others.

The engraving "Evangeline" arrived safely on the 24th of December, making it seem like a Christmas gift. Trusting that Ideal Tooth Powder may flourish, I remain, yours respectfully, Elois Earnest, Denver, Col. One of these engravings without advertising on it worth $1 retail is given with each two 25 cent bottles of Ideal Tooth Powder.

I find Ideal Tooth Powder is without exception the best I have ever used. With its aid I keep my teeth very clean and white, which I was unable to do with any other powder I have ever tried before. So says Ferdinand E. Chartard, Baltimore, Md.

By the way, will you buy and use Ideal Tooth Powder? We can thoroughly recommend it. R. E. Nichols, Dentist, Salina, Kansas, says, Ideal Tooth Powder is in my estimation, just what its name indicates. An engraving 20 x 24 is given with each two bottles. Price 25 cents per bottle.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease **Consumption**, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for **Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis** and all throat and lung **Maladies**. He hopes all sufferers will try his Remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—Operations at the Avondale mill, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., were suspended for an indefinite time on the 10th, on account of the flooding of the workings. Whether the water comes from the Susquehanna river or the marshes near by has not as yet been ascertained. This is the mine where nearly 200 lives were lost in an explosion in the year 1869. Five hundred men and boys are thrown out of employment.

—James D. Trenor, an expert in art matters, died in New York, on the 10th, from a fractured skull, received, it is believed, from thieves who tried to rob him. During the previous week he had been drinking heavily, and reached his home after 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 10th, intoxicated and covered with blood from a wound in his head. He said he had been attacked by robbers. Mrs. J. A. Price, who was married last August, was shot at Eureka, California, on the evening of the 8th by Charles H. Bowden. He wrote a statement before the shooting claiming that Mrs. Price was his wife, but it is thought that he had paid attentions to her, and was enraged over her marriage, of which he had only recently heard.

—Susie Thompson pointed a revolver at her friend, Allie Ellis, aged 15 years, in Cameron, Missouri, on the 10th, saying "this is the way to scare burglars." A report followed, and Allie Ellis was killed by a bullet, which entered her brain.

—At Carrollton, Louisiana, on the afternoon of the 9th, eight boys secured two pinnaces and went out on the river. A strong current dashed the boats against two coal barges and they were upset. Seven of the youths were drowned, namely: Frank Landy, aged 17; George Sampson, 16; Willie Winters, 16; Martin Perriere, 18, Louis G. Fulda, 16; Alvye Fulda, 13, and Eddie Knecpt, 13. Wilton Boby, aged 7, the only occupant of the boats who escaped, saved himself by catching on to one of the overturned boats.

—It is now learned that the children drowned near Kingston, New York, on the 9th, were not all of one family. There were two sons of Slater, aged 17 and 14 years, a third was a grandchild named Terwilliger, aged 9 years, and a fourth was a girl named Rush, aged 14. The body of Mrs. Slater was recovered on the evening of the 9th. Great difficulty is experienced in grappling for the bodies, as the ice is continually giving away, being but an inch thick in the vicinity of the hole through which the six persons disappeared.

—A boiler flue collapsed at the Standard Lumber Company's mill, in Dubuque, Iowa, on the 10th. Engineer Reed was killed and Fireman Richard Reglar fatally scalded.

—President Harrison on the 10th, signed the proclamation opening the Sioux Reservation, in South Dakota. An order was also issued establishing land offices at Pierre and Chamberlain.

—Official returns from Salt Lake City, Utah, give George A. Scott, Gentile, for Mayor, a majority of 869. The remainder of the Gentile ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 300 to 773. This gives them control of the Municipal Council for the first time in the history of the city.

—Patrick McBryde, ex-Secretary of the Miners' National Progressive Union, and member of the Executive Board of the United Miners, the new organization, is in Pittsburg to make arrangements for the annual conference with the operators. Mr. McBryde says that unless the operators of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois come together and sign the inter-State scale the greatest coal miners' strike ever seen in this country will take place. It makes no difference whether the Pittsburg operators are willing to grant the advance or not. The four States must act together, or a shut down will be called by the miners' representatives. This will throw 75,000 miners idle. The operators of Indiana and Illinois have, it is stated, virtually refused to go into the conference.

—During a fire in Richmond, Missouri, on the evening of the 10th, a wall fell, killing M. F. McDonald and William R. Jackson, and severely injuring Mrs. Jackson.

—During the late heavy rains, James Seals and his family, emigrants from Alabama, attempted to cross Yellow creek, in a wagon, near Burnsville, Mississippi. The stream was swollen and the wagon was floated off and capsized. Four children, aged from 2 to 10 years, were drowned. The team was also drowned and everything lost, the parents alone surviving.

—The Philadelphia and Reading Company's North Ashland Colliery, at Ashland, Pa., shut down on the 11th for an indefinite period, throwing five hundred men and boys out of employment.

—H. T. Helgeson, State Commissioner of Agriculture for North Dakota, has issued an appeal for aid for the farmers in the drought-stricken counties of that state. Their present condition is due to the failure of their crops.

—Two trains on the Alabama and Great Southern Railroad collided near Cooling, Alabama, on the morning of the 12th. Engineer Edward Doolittle was killed and several passengers were injured. So far as can be learned the wounded are Mrs. G. D. Irwin, Birmingham, cut in face, severely; Mrs. C. Halston, Tuscarora, cut in face; W. H. Phelps, Tuscarora, cut in head badly hurt; Martha Johnson, Jane Coleman and Robert Johnson (colored), seriously hurt.

—The strike of the 500 miners of the Debardeleben Company, in Alabama, a few days ago, still continues. The miners quit work because the company declined to accede to their demands: First, that they be furnished posts, ties and rails; second, that no boy under 17 years of age be permitted to work in the mines; third, that the miners' committee be permitted to regulate the working hours in each mine. The miners have referred the matter to the State Committee of the Knights of Labor, and await their decision. If they are sustained, it is thought the the miners at Cahaba, Pratt mines Coalburg and other points will join the strike. A telegram from Birmingham, Alabama, says that the Blue Creek miners held a mass meeting on the 13th, and resolved to go back to work at the old wages.

—The mail carrier from Florence, Oregon, has arrived at Eugene. He brings word that a landslide occurred on the mountain above the Suislaw river recently, burying the residence of A. F. Andrews, killing Mrs. Andrews, her daughter and little son. Andrews and an older son were thrown into the river and after floating on the debris all night were picked up several miles below in an almost dying condition.

—Etta Bixby, 16 years of age, had her scalp torn off on the 12th by her hair catching in a revolving shaft in a mill in Hudson, New York.

—A mail stage coach was robbed near Great Falls, Montana, on the 11th. The mail sacks were rifled.

—Claude Perry's residence in Lake View, Michigan, was burned on the 11th, and a six-months-old baby was so badly burned that death resulted in a short time. Two other children were burned, but will recover. Fire destroyed the residence of John Metevia, near Bay City, Michigan, on the evening of the 11th, and a baby, 18 months old, perished in the flames. The mother lost her reason.

—Ada Goss, the daughter of H. C. Goss, a respected citizen of Crawfordsville, Arkansas, was found dead near her parents' residence on the evening of the 12th, with her body full of buck shot, and a short distance further on the decapitated remains of George Corvett, employed as a laborer by Mr. Goss, were discovered. Nothing is known as to the motive for the crime or the perpetrators. Near Marshall, Illinois, on the 12th, Samuel McGee was shot and mortally wounded by Michael Livix, his father-in-law, who was drunk at the time. McGee's baby, which he held in his arms at the time, was struck by several grains of shot. There was no provocation for the deed.

—A Panhandle passenger train on the afternoon of the 13th struck a street car at Newark, Ohio. The street car was smashed, and two of the inmates, J. S. Smarts, proprietor of the Newark Paper Mill, and Mrs. Elizabeth Schultz were fatally injured. The boiler of a locomotive exploded, while in motion, near Douglas Station, on the Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny Railroad, on the morning of the 13th. Charles Jenkins and William Ludwig were killed, and John Steadman, William McKinley and George Rest were injured.

—Paul Bure, his wife and four children were overcome by coal gas in their home, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the evening of the 12th. It is feared that two of the children will die.

—A telegram from Havana, Cuba, says that the continued drought at Sagua is making itself disastrously felt. Owing to the bad condition of the canes several estates in that district will not grind this season. Despite the larger area devoted to cane it is now certain that, instead of the anticipated increase of from 20 to 25 per cent. in the yield, there will be a heavy decrease compared with last year.

—A thief who had entered St. Paul's Church, at Broadway and Vesey streets, New York, on the evening of the 12th, was captured by a policeman after he had piled up a lot of altar clothes preparatory to removal. The cloths were beautifully embroidered, and were valued at $1000.

—The Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the National Bank of the Republic at St. Louis to begin business with a capital of $500,000.

—A cablegram from England was received by the rubber men in Trenton, New Jersey, on the 11th, to the effect that the English syndicate has agreed to the terms of the Trenton men, somewhat modified, for the sale of the whole rubber interest in this country. The manufacturers held a meeting subsequently and approved the modification. The amount of the deal will be about $1,000 000.

—Thomas Bryant, 16 years of age, shot and killed his mother, in Burlington, a mining village near Butte, Montana, on the 12th. He was caught by his mother rifling a trunk in which all her savings were kept. He surrendered himself.

—Despatches from several widely separated towns and cities in Texas say that an unprecedented snow storm has prevailed over a large area of the State and that snow lies on the ground from two to fourteen inches deep. It is thought that the grain crops will be greatly benefited.

51st CONGRESS.—First Session.

SENATE.

—In the U. S. Senate on the 10th, bills were reported making an appropriations for public buildings in a number of cities, among them one appropriating $100,000 for a building in Chester, Penna. The Senate bill appropriating $800,000 for a site for a public building in New Orleans was taken from the calendar and passed. A message was received from the President on the subject of the negotiations with the Sioux Indians, and recommending an immediate appropriation to carry out the recommendations of the Commission. A number of bills of local interest were passed, among them one for the organization of the National Zoological Park. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 11th, bills were introduced by Mr. Edmunds, for the establishment of a public school system in Utah; providing for the inspection of meats for exportation; prohibiting the importation of adulterated food articles, and authorizing the President to make proclamation in certain cases. The Oklahoma bill was discussed. Mr. Hoar introduced a bill "to prescribe in part" the elections of members of Congress, and it was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The Educational bill coming up as unfinished business, Mr. Blair continued his speech. Without finishing, he yielded to a motion to go into executive session. When the doors were reopened the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 12th, Mr. Sherman called up the joint resolution reported by him from the Committee on Foreign Relations, congratulating the Brazilians on their adoption of a Republican form of government. The resolution was unanimously adopted, the yeas being 45, the nays none. It is as follows: "That the United States of America congratulates the people of Brazil on their just and peaceful assumption of the powers, duties and responsibilities of self-government, based on the free consent of the governed, and on their recent adoption of a Republican form of Government." Mr. Sherman, from the same committee, reported a concurrent resolution, which was also passed, requesting the President "to invite the King of the Hawaiian Islands to select delegates to represent the King in the Pan-American Congress now assembled at the capital of the Republic." After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 13th, two bills were reported for the establishment of Indian industrial schools in Michigan and South Dakota. The bill to provide a Territorial Government for Oklahoma was considered, and the amendment including No Man's Land in the new Territory was agreed to—27 to 16. An amendment was offered by Mr. Vest prohibiting the Legislative Assembly from authorizing the issue of any bonds of the Territory, or any county, city, or town in aid of railroads. This amendment was also agreed to, and the bill, as amended, was passed. A conference was ordered on the House amendment to the bill increasing the pensions of pensioners who are totally disabled. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House on the 12th, the entire time was devoted to the discussion of the new rules. The Journal was adopted in the usual way—yeas, 119; nay, Mr. Buckalew—the Speaker counting 72 Democrats as present and not voting. The debate on the rules was continued in an evening session.

In the House on the 10th, the journal of the 6th's proceedings was read and approved—yeas, 149; nays, Mr. Buckalew—the Speaker counting a quorum. As the journal of the 7th's proceedings contained no ruling by the Speaker on the point of quorum counting, it was approved without demur. Mr. Cannon, from the Committee on Rules, reported the new code of rules, and the House proceeded to consider it. Pending discussion the House adjourned.

In the House, the journal of the 10th's proceedings was declared approved—yeas, 150; nays, Mr. Buckalew—the Speaker counting a quorum. General debate on the new rules was opened by Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, in support of them. Mr. Payson, of Illinois, also supported the new code, which was opposed by Messrs. Holman, Hatch, of Missouri, and McAdoo, of New Jersey. Pending debate, the House took a recess.

In the House, on the 13th, the usual objection was made to the approval of the Journal; a call was ordered; the Democrats refrained from voting; the vote stood yeas 141, nay, Mr. Buckalew, and the Speaker, counting a quorom, declared the Journal approved. The Senate joint resolution, congratulating the people of Brazil on the adoption of a republican form of government, was unanimously agreed to. The consideration of the code of rules was then proceeded with, and several amendments were adopted. Amendments offered by Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, providing that "a demand for the yeas and nays shall not be considered dilatory," and that the Speaker shall not in any case refuse to entertain an appeal from his decision, was rejected.

Doctors who have been examining the secretions from the throats of grip patients find that the trouble is caused by animalcules, or infusoria, as they are called, which enter the throat through the mouth and nostrils with the air and water. Under a microscope they can be seen tumbling about in the saliva, the young ones being very frisky and the old ones a little slower in their movements. The head is the biggest part, and to the body is attached a sprouting tail. There are thousands in a single drop of secretion from a patient's throat. When these infusoria settle in the throat they begin a fierce struggle for life. If they succeed in getting the upper hand against nature, which does its best to expel them throug coughing and sneezing, they begin to propagate at an enormous rate. They soon become so numerous that they choke up the mucous membrane and their constant motions produce an irritation of the parts, thus increasing the secretion of the mucous. Then follows headache, pain in the limbs and high fever. Unless medical assistance is promptly secured, so that the infusoria are expelled or killed, they get into the lungs and produce pneumonia.

A new botanical garden in the Alps of Valais is situated on a cone-shaped knoll about 200 feet high, at an altitude above sea-level of more than 5600 feet. Plants from all the alpine regions of the globe will be cultivated.

The French cavalry have adopted small steel claws to be screwed into the horseshoes during the winter months when the roads are frozen and slippery. Two claws are placed in each shoe, the men being furnished with a complete set of eight.

Mrs. Fangle—"This Russian influenza is very contagious, is it not?"

Fangle—"Yes; even a detective could catch it."

Visiting Friend—What sort of a man is your husband? Is he very contageous?

Mrs. Sharptongue—Well, I reckon, or he never would have married me.

IN MALE ATTIRE.

Famous Women Who Have Doffed Petticoats and Corsets.

The subject of women donning male attire in order to follow their lovers incognito to wars or other dangers has been a favorite one with the poets from the early ballad singers to Mrs. Browning, in the "Romaunt of the Page," and the Swedish Tegner, and his beautiful story of "Axel." But in modern times women have less romantic reasons for the change of costume. Like George Sand they may do it in a spirit of adventure; like Rosa Bonheur and our own Dr. Mary Walker, because they find it more comfortable, or like the hundreds of cases which are constantly being noted by the newspapers, because they find that an apparent change of sex enables them to make a better living. Rosa Bonheur wears trousers when at work, but resumes her female attire in the evening. She not only wears trousers, but a full male outfit, including the French laborer's blue smock and cap, when she goes to fairs to make studies for her cattle or wanders about the field unaccompanied. The garb relieves her of the trouble of bundling up skirts when she carries painting implements, and also conceals her sex from the rough men whom she is liable to meet. Louisa Lawton, the sculptress, also finds it convenient to wear trousers and coat when at work. Sarah Bernhardt, in her studio, assumes a black velvet suit of clothes, in which she is conscious that she looks very charming. Mme. Dieulafoy, the French explorer and scientist, who has done so much to increase our knowledge of Persian archæology, also looks much more coquettish and winsome in the costume she adopted while journeying in strange lands than in the skirts, which she wears in Paris. Indeed, even in Paris, her only return to feminine costume is in the substitution of skirts for trousers. The coat and vest, the shirt, collars and cuffs are retained.

Rumors of a Cholera Epidemic.

Although the cable despatches tell of great ravages of what is supposed to be cholera in Khorassan, the northeastern division of Persia, and in other portions of Asia, something more definite will have to be known before those who believe that an epidemic of influenza is speedily followed by one of cholera need feel great alarm. This belief is more extensively shared by the people of Europe than by our own people, but there is no apparent reason for it, except the fact that the epidemic of influenza which swept over the world in 1842-3 was followed by the cholera outbreak of 1848-9, the last great outbreak of the cholera plague which affected almost all the civilized world. There does not seem to be any conclusive evidence that any of the previous visitations of cholera were heralded in a like manner, and this one isolated case, therefore, is hardly sufficient to reason that there is any connection between the two diseases. There certainly has been no scientific proof that there existed any relationship between them, however remote.

It would ordinarily occasion little comment or surprise to hear of the prevalence of cholera in the southern and southwestern portions of Asia. There the disease originated and has prevailed from time to time for centuries, though it has spread into Europe but a few times. The last great visitation, the one which arrived in this country 1848, was not caused by a sudden outbreak in Asia. It had been ravaging Asia for almost ten years, and smaller epidemics have been so regular in Asia since that hardly a year passes without the news of one appears in the public press. One authority states that in India it often requires nothing more than the assembling of crowds at natal festivals to start a cholera outbreak. But sanitary rules are so much more rigid there than formerly, and the science of medicine so much better understood, that the epidemics are usually checked before spreading over a great area. In Persia, however, the case is different. Among the tribes of the Khorassan little attention is paid to cleanliness or any of the essentials of sanitary precautions, and hardly anything is known of medicine. Under such circumstances an epidemic there might easily become serious. And, as this great division of Persia lies just across the Caspian Sea from Southern Russia, an epidemic unchecked might find its way into Europe and furnish ground for considerable apprehension there. The danger to Europe lies in the possibility of an epidemic getting too strong a foothold before it has reached countries where the best means would be used to stop its spread. In 1884, although the disease carried off so many victims in Southern France and in Italy, its spread was successfully resisted by the Governments taking the proper steps. If they had not been taken, if the epidemic had been allowed to proceed as unmolested as the great epidemics of 1830 and 1848, it is possible that it might have been as extensive as they were.—*Providence Journal.*

Surgeons are finding constantly increasing opportunities for making use of electricity in the service of their profession. It is said to be admirably adapted for the treatment of neuralgic pain, and its application in chronic cases is very beneficial.

Man iz a hily eddikated animal.

"MAN OVERBOARD!"

A Startling Cry on Shipboard—Rules of Action.

There is no sound aboard ship so demoralizing as that of "Man overboard!" It strikes terror to the heart of the bravest of men, and only the best disciplined crews can withstand the panic it usually produces. Almost every ship has a particular rule of action for such occurrences. The best preconcerted arrangements, however, are often inapplicable, and success depends mainly on the presence of mind of the watch, the man at the life buoy, and the normal condition of the boats.

A cool hand will drop the life buoy sometimes within reach of a man; a "bothered" one will either not let go at all, or do so before the man has got near the stern. Of all persons aboard ship the officer of the deck should be cool and collected.

Rear Admiral S. B. Luce lays down the principle that the most important considerations when a man falls overboard are: First, the quickest and most effectual method of arresting the ship's progress, and how to keep her as near the spot where the man fell as possible. Second, to preserve the general discipline of the ship, to maintain silence and to enforce the most prompt obedience, without permitting foolhardy volunteering of any kind. Third, to see that the boat appointed to be employed on these occasions is placed in such a manner that she may be cast loose in a moment, and when ready for lowering, that she is properly manned and fitted, so as to be efficient in all respects when she reaches the water. Fourth, to take care in lowering the boat neither to stave or swamp her, nor to pitch the men out. And lastly, to have a sufficient number of the sharpest sighted men in the ship stationed aloft in such a manner as to give them the best chance not only of discovering the person overboard, but of pointing him out to the men in the boat, who may not otherwise know in what direction to pull.

With steamers the difficulties to overcome in rescuing a man overboard are comparatively few, inasmuch as a steam vessel is always under control so long as her machinery is in good order. The rule is to stop as quickly as possible, lower the lee life boat, and pick the man up. The really fine points of seamanship come into play when sailing ships are being handled. The ordeal is a trying one for the best of officers, and the young seaman who can properly place a large sailing ship and rescue a man that has fallen overboard, deserves the highest credit for seamanlike qualities.

Rear Admiral Luce, one of the best seamen in the United States Navy, and now on the retired list, had a favorite habit while in command of the North Atlantic Squadron, of ordering a midshipman to relieve the officer of the deck from duty, and the instant the young man took hold of the speaking trumpet the observing officer would quickly pass a signal and in a twinkling the terrible cry of "Man overboard!" would ring through the ship. It was all done to test the young midshipman's nerve and fitness for his calling, and the Admiral's delight in catching a young officer napping was amusing. Generally, however, commanding officers refrain from allowing the cry to be sounded solely for practice purposes, inasmuch as seamen have been known to jump overboard to the rescue of their supposed unfortunate shipmate. The rule is a stringent one that no sailor shall jump overboard for rescuing purposes unless permitted by the officer of the deck, but many brave fellows do so in spite of the regulation, and no few lives have been lost in foolhardy undertakings.—*N. Y. Times.*

One of Magician Keller's Stories.

"While in India," said Magician Keller to some friends recently, "I saw many things done by the native masters of legerdemain that completely 'stumped' me and some scientific gentlemen that were with me. The most wonderful performances were in hypnotism.

"Framjee Cowasjee Jeejeebhoy, a millionaire Parsee merchant, son of Framjee Cowasjee, the founder of the Bombay Institute of physical inquiry bearing his name, gave me his word for this remarkable story:

"In the north of India was a famous hypnotist who possessed the power of hypnotizing himself. His wife, who knew his secret, was accustomed to revive him whenever he exercised his exceptional power. He killed a man and was sentenced to execution. Several days before the time for the execution he hypnotized himself, passing into a condition which, to all appearances, was death. So perfect was the semblance that the English Government physicians who were called in officially certified that he was dead and ordered his body cremated. But at this point his wife appeared. She was stricken with grief, moaned and wept until the hearts of the authorities were touched. She was permitted to take away the body for private cremation. Then she revived her husband, and together they escaped."

Keep the barnyard well supplied with material for absorbing the liquids, thereby rendering the yards dry and comfortable.

Cornstalks contain more potash than any other fodder fed to cows.

Affect no oddness.

CONGRESS, apparently, still hopes to see a World's Fair in 1892. A bill to appropriate $1,500,000 to erect a building for Government exhibits has been agreed upon by the Committee. Settle the site business and get this matter in in shape as soon as possible.

SECRETARY TRACY takes the position that all the war vessels needed by the United States can be built in this country. The point that we have no plant at which the necessary heavy armor can be made is without truth, but such a plant can be had and will be had in due time. The place for it is in Philadelphia or vicinity, where the best and fastest war vessels in the world have been and can be constructed. What we want is an American navy built in America by American workmen, and Pennsylvania is in a position to furnish the necessary material.

MANY persons are calling to mind the old saying that a green Christmas makes a fat grave yard. The prevalence of the grippe and the increased mortality which it has caused seems to verify the truth of the saying. But it must be remembered that it is not only in the belt of the country where the mild winter prevails that statistics show an increased mortality. In portions of the country where they have snows equal to any thing known in the olden times, the epidemic has caused a large increase in the number of deaths. The best authorities do not hold the mild weather responsible for the present epidemic.

IT IS possibly because of the mildness of the winter that there has been fewer fatal train wrecks reported this season than usual, but the car stove is still engaged in its fatal work. The accident on the Monon route near Carmel, Indiana, recently, though a bad one, would evidently not have resulted so seriously to the passengers if the cars had not caught fire and been quickly consumed. Yet it has been proved in New York State that trains may be steam heated and electric lighted so that the cars need contain no element of danger from fire. The reform in New York was brought about by a compulsory law, which will have to be imitated in other States before we get to the end of the chapter on deadly car stoves.

THE navy at present, feeble as it is, cost $30,000,000 a year. Much of this goes in salaries to ornamental officers, comparatively little to the common men who do the work and have no hope of promotion, no matter how brave or efficient they are. There are so many Annapolis graduates now that there are not officers' places enough for them, but their pay goes on. Some day our navy aristocracy will go to pieces. The only true way to create officers would be to take from the ranks of the common enlisted sailors such as showed themselves particularly capable, and put them in the naval academy, and give them the education for officers. Two results would follow; capable American young men would enlist on our war ships, and the navy would be officered by men, not by snobs and dudes. The same rule of promotion ought to prevail in the army as well.

According to the New York *Sun* the sixth attempt to reach the snowy crown of the loftiest of Africa's summits has proved successful, and forty years after the humble missionary Rebmann, "weaponed only with an umbrella," discovered the mountain, the German flag has been raised on the highest point of Kilima-Njaro. Dr. Hans Meyer is the fortunate climber, and this is his second attempt to reach the pinnacle of Kibo, the higher of the great mountain's two summits. At an elevation of 19,680 feet he stood on the highest point of the Dark Continent. In most of the previous attempts the explorers, unaccompanied by white comrades, have found their native escort useless above the snow line, if indeed they could coax the blacks into the snow region. They have therefore been defeated by the difficulties and perils of making the further ascent alone.

THE recent death at Elk Falls, Kansas, of Mrs. Prudence Crandall Philleo, recalls an interesting story of the great change that has taken place in the treatment of colored people in the last 50 or 60 years. When Mrs. Philleo was a young woman—a Quakeress—she taught a private school or academy in Connecticut, to which, in 1833, she admitted a young negro girl. Opposition was so great that she was compelled to exclude negroes altogether or open a school exclusively for "young ladies and little misses of color." But even this did not satisfy the fanatics, and Connecticut, a New England State, passed a law directed against Miss Crandall, prohibiting private schools for non-resident colored people. She was arrested for violating this law and convicted, but a higher court reversed the judgment on a technicality, which so enraged the people that they made a raid on her school and burned it to the ground. Mrs. Crandall soon after married Rev. Calvin Philleo, a Baptist clergyman, who died in Kansas in 1876. The Connecticut Legislature attempted a few years ago to make amends to her for old time persecution, by granting her an annuity of $400.

All the good Indians die young.

In the Chimney Corner.

FREDERICK E. WEATHERLY.

What do you see in the fire my darling;
Golden haired lassie beside my knee?
Is it a castle in Eldorado,
Is it a lover from o'er the sea?
Leave the castle for others, lassie,
Let the lover come whence he may;
Love is love in the humblest cottage,
Never mind what the world will say.

What is there in the flames, my darling?
Do you wonder what I can see?
The old white house and the little garden,
Oh, how it all comes back to me!
Oh, the sound of the mill wheel turning!
Oh, the scent of the lilac tree!
When I was a girl like you my darling,
When your grandfather courted me.

You will grow old like me, my darling;
Time will whiten your golden hair;
You'll sit at eve in the chimney corner,
Dreaming and watching each empty chair.
You will not weep as you sit and ponder;
You will remember granny's smile:
For we know that the hearts that are gone, my darling,
Are but lost for a little while.

SLOW AND SURE.

James Lingard, an old and solid city merchant, had in his employ two nephews, who had every opportunity of studying in the counting room the secret of a successful business career. These were John Warren and Stephen Grey. Both attained the age of 25 the same year, and both on the first of May were summoned into Mr. Lingard's presence. He thus addressed them:

"You have been in my employ eight years, you know how my business is conducted, and I consider you competent to manage a business of your own. Though I should be glad to retain you longer as clerks, I will not stand in the way of your advancement. I have placed to the credit of each of you, at my banker's the sum of £5,000. This will supply you with a sufficient basis for embarking in business. With economy in your personal expenses, and prudent and judicious management you will succeed. Success to you!"

This was a long speech for the old merchant, yet after a moment's pause he added:

"I have one thing more to say. This is all I purpose to do for you. You have five times the capital I started with, and with it you must sink or swim. You have my best hopes and wishes, but need look for no further pecuniary aid."

His nephews thanked him heartily, and at once took measures to go into business. John Warren secured a modest shop at a moderate rent, and determined to do business on a cash basis, contenting himself with such stock as his own capital would buy. He made his purchases judiciously, and overlooked every detail of his business personally.

Stephen Grey had larger ideas. He hired a shop at three times the rent, pushed his credit to the utmost, and made a great show at the outset.

Both young men were engaged, and both soon married. Here again, a difference was manifested.

John Warren hired a small, neat cottage just out of London, and furnished it in a cheap, inexpensive manner. One servant only was employed, who together with a boy to run errands, was found sufficient for a small establishment. But Stephen Grey turned up his nose at the cottage, and hired a city house at four times the rent, which, of course, required more servants and a larger scale of expenditure.

"I'm not going to live like a pauper," he said loftily.

"But you cannot afford such a house, Stephen?" asked his cousin.

"My business profits will be much greater than yours," he answered. "I begin where you will be five years hence."

"Perhaps so," said John shrewdly, "but where will you be then?"

"Don't fear of me," said Stephen confidently; "I'm ashamed of you for not showing more enterprise. You've immured yourself in an obscure shop, where you will do next to no business."

"I don't know about that. I'd rather be slow and sure. It's better to hug the shore than get wrecked in mid-ocean."

"Perhaps so, but I know I am on the way to fortune. Ten years from now I shall have turned my five thousand pounds into a hundred thousand, while you may possibly have fifteen."

"I see you are not to be convinced."

"Nor you, I suppose."

"No, my motto is, 'slow and sure.'"

"And mine, 'nothing venture, nothing have.'"

"Well, the future can alone decide which of us is right."

So the two cousins separated.

I am bound to confess, though my own feeling is that John was right, that circumstances seemed to justify Stephen in his course. It so happened that the particular classes of goods of which he had bought so largely, rose rapidly, owing to a state of things which needn't be explained, and as his stock was large, his profits were also very large. Indeed, notwithstanding his personal expenses were three times as great as his cousin's, his balance sheet showed, at the end of the year, a clear profit of £5,000. In other words, he had doubled his capital, and was now worth £10,000. John had profited, too, by the rise, but on account of more limited extent of his business, advanced to but £6,000. But with this he was well pleased, and counted himself fortunate.

"How about our different matters?" said Stephen one day about this time, in rather an insulting tone, to his cousin.

"I have no reason to complain of mine," said John, 'it has served me well."

"But not so well as mine."

"It is hardly time to feel sure of that yet," said John.

"I don't agree with you. I shall keep on as I have begun. Indeed, I shall extend my operations. I am in treaty for a larger store, and——"

"For a larger store?" exclaimed John, surprised.

"Yes; it may suit you to poke along at a snail's pace, but I boast a little more enterprise."

"You can't expect things will always be as favorable as they have been this last year."

"We must take things as they come, of course, but when the sun shines, it's the time to make hay."

"I hope you will make plenty of it, and be ready for a shower, if that should come."

"Trust me for that. I know what I'm about. You'd better follow my example."

"How, move into a larger store?"

"Yes, take this one which I am about to leave."

John shook his head.

"It is too large for me," he said. "I am not yet ready to enlarge my operations beyond my present limit."

"Well, it's good advice I'm giving you, whether you take it or not."

"I've no doubt you think so, Stephen, I hope you will meet with no reverse to shake your faith in your motto."

So the two cousins again separated, and each continued to do business in his own way. Not only did Stephen increase his business expenses by occupying a store at a higher rent, requiring an additional number of clerks, but he also moved into a larger house anp set up a carriage.

But circumstances still favored Stephen. The rise in price continued, though not to as great an extent and his stock being larger, he cleared another five thousand pounds. He began to think of himself and destined to be lucky, and in no danger of any reverses. But at the end of the third year, which was less favorable, he barely held his own. Still, he was worth fifteen thousand pounds. The tide had turned, and he should have taken in sail. But this he saw no necessity for doing. So for two years longer he kept on his way. In that time goods fell very considerably. His stock was very large, and his losses also very large. His property had shrunk to eight thousand dollars, while John's had increased to nine thousand, and he was now the richer of the two. John now felt authorized in renting a somewhat larger shop, while Stephen remained in his own.

I shall not be able, nor would it be interesting, to detail the varying fortunes of the succeeding years. Suffice it to say, that at the end of ten years John was worth fifteen thousand pounds, and was carrying on a safe and profitable business. Stephen found himself at a point where failure was inevitable unless he could obtain the immediate use of ten thousand pounds. His personal extravagance and ill judged expansion may account for this.

In this dilemma he bethought himself of his uncle. He made his way to the well known counting room, and was shown into Mr. Lingard's private room.

"I hope everything is going well, Stephen," said the merchant.

"O yes," said Stephen, "that is, pretty well. But to tell the truth, I'm in a tight place just at present.

"Indeed; I'm sorry to hear it."

"You see my operations are pretty large, and I am afraid I shall have to suspend unless I can raise ten thousand pounds within a week."

"That's a large sum."

"Well, my business is large."

"What do you estimate your stock at?"

"Twenty thousand pounds."

"Will ten thousand pounds set you free entirely?"

"No," said Stephen reluctantly, "I have bills to the amount of eight thousand more maturing in six months."

"Deducting the proper margin, it is doubtful if your assets equal your liabilities."

"A loan of ten thousand pounds would give me a chance to right myself. Will you come to my help, Mr. Lingard?"

The old gentleman shook his head.

"Frankly, no. I resolved when I started you in business to leave you to yourself without further help. Observing how you started, I foresaw how things would turn out. You have held out longer than I anticipated."

"Then what am I to do, sir?" asked Stephen, gloomily.

"I advise you to call your creditors and make a frank statement. If they allow you to go on, contract your operations, take a smaller store, and begin over again. If you prefer, however, I will give you a clerkship at five hundred pounds salary. I presume my partner will not object.

"Your partner, sir? Have you taken one?"

"Yes, I find I am getting old and need rest."

"May I ask who he is?"

"It is John Warren.

Stephen sprang to his feet in amazement, anger and envy. John Warren to be placed so far above his head!

"Why is this?" he asked in an unsteady voice.

"It is because John Warren is a good, reliable business man. Had you shown the same good judgment, sagacity and moderation I should have taken you also into partnership; but I tell you frankly, I cannot trust my business in your hands."

Stephen left the office abruptly, angry and mortified. He was glad eventually to accept the clerkship, being utterly wrecked in business. John Warren is at this time, his uncle being deceased, the head of the great firm, and a very rich man. Stephen is a disappointed man' but he has only himself to thank for it.

Harriet Beecher Stowe.

The reports which have been sent out from Hartford, Conn., in regard to Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's being demented, are denied. It is said that there is just enough of fact to hang a plausible story of this sort upon, but nothing more. Mrs. Stowe is seventy-six years of age, and, like all person of extremely nervous temperament when they reach such an age, is more or less broken down, physically and mentally. But to say that she is demented is to say what is not true. She is not at all times in the possession of her mental powers to the extent of being able to write vigorously upon any topic; but some of the letters she has written within the past few months show a strength not to despised. She delights in strolling about the neighborhood when the weather is fine and she frequents the greenhouses of Mr. Clemens, who lives but a few doors away, where she will pass hours looking at the flowers, and singing. But any word will immediately bring her back to complete self-possession. She is simply broken down—"childish," to use the accepted term to apply to an old person's declining years. She is carefully cared for by her two twin daughters, who reside with her; and her property interests are in the hands of her son, the Rev. Charles E. Stowe, who is now in Florida for the purpose of disposing of her property at Mandarin.

A Pretty American Countess.

I saw another American at Lucerne whom without knowing, I hold in high regard. I met her with her husband and a serious faced sister of charity looking at the pathetic inscriptions in the quaint little cemetery which surrounds the old Hofkirche. I had observed the lady I speak of as she sat with rapt attention in the soft twilight of the dim old church, listening to the grand organ as its music pealed among the gray arches. Her strong refined face, with clearcut features, soft gray hair under her black hat, and a plain dress outlined against a great stone pillar, made a striking picture as she sat beside her husband, a straight, strongly knit, soldierly German with gray hair and a stern face bronzed by exposure. They were the Count and Countess Waldersee. He is a great general and Von Moltke's successor as chief of staff of the ambitious young German emperor, and she the best friend of the young empress.

A New Side to a Vital Subject.

At a recent entertainment in Newark, a dozen of the most desirable young society men, were regaled with viands prepared by the first young ladies of the city. Each had prepared her special dish, and the cooking was beautifully done. The matter was meant for a joke of course; but the affair was full of significance. Why should not these things be a part of the home education? Not long since, I met in the market one morning early, a late bride of last season.

"My husbands mother has spoiled him, "she explained" by superintending her own cooking, and even our French *chef* fails to strike the hungry spot in his stomach." This good little woman, with all her culture and training against her, was sensibly and promptly trying to make up to him for the sacrifice of certain comforts, she had discovered early in life, the secret so few wives fathom, that love alone will not make a husband happy, minus the well compounded vitalizing food which puts "iron into the muscle and crystal into the brain!" That it is the dyspeptic who most frequently becomes the suicide, and yet these holy duties of home ministration are relegated to people, ignorant of the first principles of chemistry or cookery.

Not only that, but they are prone to assume superior knowledge upon the most essential points, and presume to insult the mistress, who dares to assert her authority. "How is this ham cooked, Mary?" mildly questioned a lady friend, of the girl who placed before her a tarry mass, smelling of burned grease.

"*It is just cooked right Mum.*" The answer blurted out with expanding nostrils and arms akimbo meant "war to the knife;" but my friend being mistress of the situation quietly dismissed the domestic vampire, and took the lines into her own fingers; finding experience a boon. Many another woman would have been at the mercy of the menial, to whom the duties of her position were a sealed book.

There is no denying that the service question is the bane of American homes; and it certainly behooves lady martyrs of a miserable method, to lay vigorous hold of the horns of this dilemma, and demand from the stand point of practical knowledge, something more than they are accustomed to receive at the hands of helpers, to whom we assign the most important duties in our lives and homes.

S. J. B.

SNAKE-POISON AS A MEDICINE.

A Man Who Considers Cobra Venom an Antidote for Cholera.

An editorial on the experiments made in the United States with the venom of cobras and rattlesnakes appeared in the *Republic* last year, and it is followed by the receipt of a letter from Mr. F. A Perroux of Cooper's lane, Calcutta, East India. Mr. Perroux writes that he has called the possible therapeutic effects of cobra venom to the attention of American and European Governments, some of which, including the United States, are now conducting experiments in accordance with his suggestions.

He incloses a copy of a letter addressed to the Surgeon General at Washington informing him that cobra venom has been used in India as an antidote to cholera through hypodermic injection in small quantities. He believes that death in cholera is due to coagulation of the blood; that "ptomaine," or a venom similiar to that of poisonous snakes, is a normal constituent of the human blood, necessary to keep it firm, and that in cholera this constituent is separated, and "localized," causing death, which could be prevented by the injection of the venom of such snakes as the cobra. His education, he adds, is "entirely lay." He is not a biologist, and "the theory advanced is the outcome of purely synthetic processes," suggested by what he states as a fact—that cobra venom properly injected is an antidote in cholera.

Even if this is a fact it is too extraordinary to be accepted before it has been demonstrated beyond question, but, aside from it, there are points of great interest in connection with Mr. Perroux's theory of animal venom. Experiments made in the United States, show that snake venom when introduced into the human blood acts as a most powerful solvent. It liquefies or decomposes the integuments in the veins and arteries whenever it remains in contact with them in its undiluted state. This poison—or, if we accept the theory thus deduced, this powerful solvent—is certainly secreted from the blood in the snake, in which it may have existed in minute quantities in the same chemical form in which it appears—after secretion into the poison glands. This is not a necessary inference, however, as the secretion itself may be a process of decomposition and recombination, changing altogether the character of the substance itself.

If this is what really takes place, Mr. Perroux's theory of venom naturally existing as a necessary solvent for the blood remains undemonstrated and probably undemonstrable. But if the venom is secreted without decomposition and recombination, he has suggested a long line of most important discoveries. The actual basis of observed fact for the suggestion is as yet very small. First, we have the alleged fact that the venom of the cobra will prevent death from cholera, and, supporting this, the fact that a substance called "ptomaine," resembling serpent blood, has been found in human blood by analysis. This proves nothing, for the first inference is that this substance, when so found,, is the result of disease, fermentation, or putrefaction, and not of normal anima chemistry.

So little is known of animal chemistry and the possibility of astonishing discovery in it is so great that it would be absurd for any one "layman" or biologist, to make any assertion of probability or improbability in advance. It is not antecedently probably or improbable that a man will die if a poison or "solvent" corresponding to the poison of the cobra or rattlesnake is withdrawn from his blood. Such a poison may exist in the blood as a result of the healthful chemical combination which perpetuates life. It may exist only as a cause of death, or it may not exist at all in "living" blood, but appear only after putrefaction. Where so little is known probability or improbability scarcely figures at all on any question of unknown fact. For all science knows to the contrary, such poison as that found in the glands of the rattlesnake may be an essential element of all animal life.

ABOUT SOCIETY LIFE.

Brazilian Women.

Society in Brazil is divided in three distinct classes—the aristocrats, the middle and the lower classes. The ladies of the upper class are undeniably beautiful. They have raven black hair, white teeth and perfect forms; and if it were not for the enormous amount of plaster-of-paris enamel with which they cover their faces they might have lovely, creamy complexions. But their wondrous eyes are the chief and never-ending charm—large, dark, lustrous and full of expression, throwing more meaning into a single glance than an hour's conversation could possibly convey; for though attractive and captivating in their simplicity and grace, they may not be able to write a single sentence correctly—for the education of women is not considered essential to their happiness. They learn embroidery and music indifferently, and spend their lives in rocking chairs and hammocks, never reading a book of any description.

The girls are very fond of their dolls, taking them wherever they go, even to church; and never give up playing with them until they are married, which is generally between the ages of twelve and sixteen years, thus early assuming the important and responsible duties of life. Young mothers, little more than twenty, with four or five small children are no uncommon sight.

Brazilian ladies never go out, even in daytime, without the family or a servant; they seldom go out at all. They do not have gentlemen visitors, and if a young man who has been associated with a girl in childhood, or who by some accident is allowed to visit the family, becomes a lover he is immediately excluded from the house and the courtship proceeds from the balcony to the street. If notes are exchanged it is done secretly, never through the mail. Often a gentleman sees a lady for the first time on a balcony, at the opera or at church and falls in love with her. A courtship like the above ensues; they become engaged, frequently without knowing more of each other than they can learn from inquiry; know nothing of each other's minds, tasts, characters or dispositions. I was told of a gentleman who thus courted a girl for eight long years and left her three months after marriage.

If a Brazilian girl should walk with a gentleman not her relative in the daytime, it would ruin her.

If the lover desire an engagement to the ball or opera, or a promenade with his senora, he must first propose at headquarters, then seek her pleasure, and if she accord the whole family goes along.

Game of Art Criticisms.

Each person in the company takes a pencil and a sheet of paper and draws upon the top of the paper a picture describing something "which they have in their minds, such as a storm at sea," "the meeting of Stanley and Livington," or any scene. When all these drawings are made, perhaps occupying five minutes, each one passes his picture to the person on his or her left hand, and then begins the art criticisms, which are written at the bottom of the page so that it can be turned out of sight. Each one endeavors to describe what they see represented on the paper and then doubles his description under and passes the paper to his left hand neighbor, who in turn recieves one from the right. When the pictures have all been passed round and recieved the criticisms of each one playing, they get back to the hands of the originater. Then each one in turn shows the company his picture, states what he intended it to represent, then reads out all the opinions of those present as to what his intentions were supposed to have been, the result being in many cases most ludicrous and laughable, and therein is the fun of the game. It is not at all necessary that a person shall be able to draw in order to take part in the game; on the contrary, the worst performances very likely lead to the greatest fun. While the papers are being passed round no one sees what the others have written.

A Valuable Machine.

There is now on exhibition at Washington a machine which it is claimed will enable American cotton planters to sell $25,000,000 worth of cotton-seed which they cannot sell now for want of a market. The inventor of the machine thus explains its uses: "There are annually 2,000,000 tons of cotton-seed wasted, because there is no market. If the seed could be exported, the English oil mills would gladly buy it, because they cannot get enough from Egypt, their present sole source of supply. The seed cannot be exported, because the cotton fibre which surrounds it, after being ginned, heats in the hole of the ship and rots. The machine cleans the fibre from the seed and leaves it as clean as a grain of wheat, in which condition it can be exported. It is proposed to establish mills at the various seaports of the cotton States and begin the cleaning and exporting of cotton-seed. The cleaned seed will realize $30.20 per ton in Liverpool. The entire cost of putting it there would be $20.10, leaving a clear profit of $10.10 on every ton of seed. If we cleared only one-tenth of the seed now thrown away, the profit would be $2,000,000 for one season's work. The English method for manufacturing oil from cotton-seed is far superior to the American system, and they pay more for the seed, realizing better results from the process."

Works Though Over a Century Old.

Captain Jack Haynes, the engineer in charge of the elevator engine at the Fagan building, is 102 years old. As he stood in front of the structure the other morning no one would have placed his age at over 65 years, and there would even have been some misgivings as to his being quite that venerable. Nevertheless, it was in 1787 that the old engineer came into this world, his birthplace being Tennessee. Like nearly all Tennesseans, the centenarian is a six-footer, chews tobacco, and loves a good story. He is active, healthy, spare in figure and only slightly bent with his wonderful weight of years, and possesses the eyesight of a frontiersman.

Tounge-tied wimmin are very scarse and very valuable.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

It iz a grate art tew be superior tew others without letting them kno it.

He who ackquires wealth dishonestly iz too corrupt to enjoy it.

He who wisely uses his wealth need not leave it for his tombstone.

Vain men should be treated az boys treat bladders—blo them up till they bust.

We should live as if in presence of death; we should die as if in presence of life.

Vanity is a strange passion. Rather than be out of a job, it will brag of its views.

Wherever the tree of benevolence takes root it sends forth branches above the sky.

Prosperity is like wine—large doses of it are pretty sure to reveal a man's true character.

I hav alwus noticed that he iz the best talker whoze thoughts agree with our own.

When the good man dies, the tears are shed which he in life prevented from flowing.

Be earnest and don't worry. Inspiration is good. Zeal is better. Work is best of all.

You can often determine the value of a man's character from the character of his enemies.

The good men do lives after them, but the good some men do doesn't take up much room.

Happiness is often at our side and we pass her by; Misfortune is far off and we rush to meet her.

He who will fight the devil with his own weapons must not wonder if he finds him an overmatch.

Thare iz not only phun but thare iz virtew in a harty laff; animals kant laff and devils won't.

True genius lurketh under cover while arrogance stalks abroad in the full light of day.

The sight of a man's money is oftentimes the antidote for the odor of a very bad character.

Fretting cures no evil, it is true, but it sometimes relieves the monotony of too much happiness.

Truth crushed to earth will rise again, but by that time the funeral of some one's character is all over.

I have gained this by philosophy—that I do without being commanded what others do from fear of the laws.

The reason why we are generally ungrateful for great favors is because we think we have got all we can get.

There is not much future for a young man who has learned how to spend a fortune before he knows how to make one.

Every man has his secret sorrows which the world knows not; and of tentimes we call a man cold when he is only sad.

All suckcessful flirts hav sharp eyes—one eye they keep on yu and one on the other phellow.

Vanity iz called a discreditabel pashun, but the good things that men do kan oftner be traced tew their vanity than tew their virtew.

Don't never phrovesy, yung man; for if yu phrovesy wrong, nobody will forgit it, and if yu phrophesy right nobody will remember it.

Excentricitys when they are natral are sum indikashun ov a superior mind; those who think different from others are apt tew ackt different.

Don't never quarrel with a loafer. Skurrillity iz hiz trade; yu never kan make him ashamed, but he iz sure tew make yu.

Once in a great while Fortune will actually hunt for a man, but generally those who are favored with her smiles have to woo them.

It is a great piece of folly for a man to be always ready to meet trouble half way. If he would put all the journey on trouble he might never meet it.

A household without children is a bell without a clapper. The latent sound would be beautiful enough were there something to awaken it.

Have a purpose. A worthy purpose will speedily free the mind and spirit of the mumps and measles, dyspepsia and languor.

The sympathies of people are always with the unfortunate, because the people know they are so liable to be unfortunate themselves.

The prizes of life that are really worth having are seldom obtained by a mere stroke of luck. Usually they have to be toiled for strenuously and waited for patiently.

The truly virtuous do not very easily credit evil that is told them of their neighbors. for if others may do amiss, then may these also speak amiss; man is frail and prone to evil, and therefore may soon fail in words.

Self-forgetfulness in love for others has a foremost place in our ideal of character, and our deep homage, as representing the true end of humanity. Who does upbraid himself for his slowness in those sympathies which are as a multiplying mirror to the joys of life, reflecting them in endless play?

Do not worry, eat three square meals a day, say your prayers, think of your wife, be courteous to your creditors, keep your digestion good, steer clear of billiousness, exercise, go slow and easy. Maybe there are other things that your especial case requires to make you happy, but these will give you a good lift.

There is a point in generosity beyond which a man's duty to himself, to his family, and to society at large forbids him to go. There stop. Let no flattery, no representations, however plausible, induce you to take one step beyond it. Lay down common-sense rules for your guidance, and let them be absolute laws.

How much mud and mire, how many slippery footsteps, and perchance heavy tumbles, might be avoided, if we could tread but six inches above the crust of the world. Physically we cannot do this; our bodies cannot; but it seems to me that our hearts and minds may keep themselves above moral mud-puddles.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, FEB 20.

Charged with Train Wrecking.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Feb. 18.—Phillip Reilly and Daniel Wark were arrested at Catasauqua and committed to the Allentown jail on a charge of stealing coal, and on suspicion, it is reported, of having thrown a Lehigh valley passenger train from the track near Fullerton, by placing a rail in front of it. The prompt work of the engineer saved the train from being ditched and many passengers from being killed or injured. The only damage by obstruction was the derailing and disabling of the engine. The wreck caused a coal train to stop in front of the residence of the accused, and it is charged they at once filled their cellar with coal from one of the cars.

Quay's Friends Not Dalzell's.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 17.—The Americus club, Pittsburg's big political club, has another Quay anti-Quay fight on the lists. Some of the members of the committee of arrangements for the fourth annual banquet, to be held April 27, invited Mr. John Dalzell to act as toastmaster on that occasion. On account of this action there promises to be trouble of the most serious nature. The friends of Senator Quay say Mr. Dalzell shall not preside at any banquet where they have anything to say in the matter. They also claim that the members of the committee, who are a minority, invited Mr. Dalzell without authority. They will get another speaker.

A Scarcity of Coal Cars.

CRESSONA, Pa., Feb. 18.—The numerous sidings of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company at this point are crowded with cars. Very few of the mines in the Schuylkill coal region are worked more than two or three days every week at present on account of the scarcity of cars. Thomaston colliery is idle on that account, and Glendower, Taylorsville, Richardson and Otto have not resumed. Phœnix Park colliery started up. Coal consigned to Port Richmond lays three or four days at points between the colleries and the weigh scales before it can be moved.

Powderly to Leave Scranton.

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 17.—T. V. Powderly has advertised his property here for sale. It consists of three lots and a large three story frame house. Powderly is in Philadelphia, but Mrs. Powderly said that they would sell only condition that they could get what an inventory would show their property worth. "The reason," she said, "is that we are anxious to move to Philadelphia and thus be nearer Mr. Powderly's interests. His work in the labor organization has recently increased to such an extent that he cannot spare the time occupied in traveling."

Her Hair Caught in the Shaft.

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 18.—Kate Daegler, daughter of Andrew Daegler, of Manheim, met with a terrible accident in Louterbach & Co.'s stocking factory, at Manheim, where she is employed. As she was adjusting a belt at her work bench her long hair was caught in another belt and wound around the shafting. The scalp was almost entirely torn off and one arm was broken. When the machinery was stopped the girl's body was wound around the shaft. She is 16 years old. It is believed she will die.

Blockaded by a Steer.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—The vast mechanical resources of the Pennsylvania railroad were defied by a single, solitary steer which stopped the movement of all trains on the road destined for Broad street station for one hour. All efforts of the workmen employed in the big yard of the company at Thirtieth street failed to dislodge his steership from the position he occupied until a death dealing bullet from the horse pistol of one of the men ended his career.

Fell Down the Shaft.

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 18.—Curtis Wells, the head man at the Clifford shaft, Forest City, met a fearful death in falling down the shaft, a distance of 300 feet. The man had got on the carriage to shift a loaded car, and while doing so the engineer suddenly started up without warning. The movement tossed Wells to one side, and before he could recover he was dashed into the shaft. His body when picked up was crushed into a shapeless mass.

Fined for Fishing Sunday.

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 17.—H. C. Demuth, one of the state fish commissioners, secured a fine and costs on John Snavely and Henry Strickler, against whom were preferred charges of fishing on Sunday and with a seine in a trout stream near Lititz. Commissioner Demuth is determined to break up these violations of the act approved by Governor Beaver last May.

Gas and Water at Fitzwatertown.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—After nearly one year of tedious work, running counter to public opinion and costly experiments, the efforts of the Rosenzi Oil and Natural Gas company to discover gas or oil at Fitzwatertown, Montgomery county, have been crowned with success and the inhabitants of the little hamlet are overwhelmed with excitement.

Horribly Mangled on the Track.

MT. CARMEL, Pa., Feb. 17.—A well dressed man about 30 years old quarreled with the conductor of the late Lehigh Valley train and was put off the train at Lancaster switch, near here. An hour later his horribly mangled body was picked up a short distance from the station. It now lies at an undertaker's establishment where it still awaits identification.

A Bullet for a Chew of Tobacco.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Feb. 18.—Fred Burton, a colored man, was arrested here on a charge of shooting Richard, alias Dixie Herod. Burton asked Herod for a chew of tobacco and when the request was granted, it is charged drew a revolver and shot Herod in the arm. Burton claims the shooting was accidental.

A Lancaster Failure.

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 18.—Executions amounting to $36,416 have been issued against Israel L. Landis, of this city, dealer in agricultutal implements and patent rights. The assets will not cover the liabilities.

THE HEAD IS MISSING

Hiram Sawtelle's Dismembered Body Found

WITH A BULLET IN THE HEART.

The Conversation of the Prisoner Encourages the Suspicion That He Has Accomplices—The Crime Committed in New Hampshire and the Body Found in Maine.

ROCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 17.—Thousands of people have visited the locality where the dismembered body of Hiram A. Sawtelle was unearthed. There were no startling developments, but many minor matters have been brought to light strengthening the chain of evidence against the murdered man's brother Isaac. The body was fully identified.

The wife of the missing man positively identified the socks on the feet of the corpse as those worn by her husband.

The theory that the murder was committed in New Hampshire is supported by the statement made by John Willey, a logging team driver, who says that he passed a carriage supposed to contain Hiram and Isaac in the pine woods between here and East Rochester and a few minutes afterward heard two shots in succession. A number of other people say that they heard the firing.

At the trial of this case a very important point to be determined will be the exact locality in which the murder was committed. In the state of Maine murder is not punishable by death. In New Hampshire, the murderer, if convicted, must hang. This murder was committed in the neighborhood of the boundary line between two states. The body of the victim and the blood stained ax were found in Maine.

Isaac's Associates in Crime.

Many important discoveries were made which tend to show that there were others in the plot, and the police believe that they were some of Isaac's old state prison associates, and that the murder was a deliberately planned affair. They are confident that if Hiram's disappearance had not made such a sensation the deaths of other members of the family would have followed.

In an interview, before the arrival of his counsel, Lawyer Gale, Isaac Sawtelle said that if anything had happened to Hiram he was not responsible for it; that Dr. Charles Blood and Ed Russell, ex-convicts, were the men who had been instrumental in sending for Hiram. Isaac would not admit that a murder was committed, but his allusions to other persons in connection with the case seem to be significant.

The Body Found.

EAST ROCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 15.—The body of Hiram Sawtelle was found at 1:15 p. m. yesterday in the woods near Lebanon, Me. It had been decapitated and the head has not yet been discovered. When found the body was projecting from a poorly made grave and had a bullet in the heart. It was not three yards from where Officer Shields found the paper that was wrapped around the ax. The body was entirely naked with the exception of the feet, which had on a pair of socks. Beside it was a lot of clotted blood where the arms and head had been cut off.

Officer Shields now has in his possession the empty shell from which the bullet came that killed Hiram Sawtelle. The bullet itself was also found and a gold collar button, bent and twisted.

The conductor of the noon train says that last Monday Isaac Sawtelle left his train at East Rochester and went down the track toward East Lebanon. An old farmer living a mile from the station near a vacant house on the way to East Lebanon depot, says a man tallying with the description of Isaac walked by his house at 3 p. m. Monday toward the depot.

It has also been learned that a number of people saw Sawtelle walking toward the East Lebanon depot on Monday.

Isaac B. Sawtelle, suspected of fratricide, passed a restless night in his cell. In an interview he asserted that his brother would be found all right. "He will return," said he, "when the proper time arrives and then I will make an explanation." The question was asked "Do you authorize the statement that he will return and that your prediction is based upon knowledge in your possession?" To this after a moment's hesitation he replied in the affirmative.

Sawtelle was arraigned yesterday afternoon charged with the murder of his brother Hiram. His counsel waived the reading of the complaint and pleaded not guilty and the case was continued to March 12. Sawtelle was taken to Dover jail, where he will be confined until that date.

The Head Still Missing.

DOVER, N. H., Feb. 18.—The search for the missing head of Hiram Saw-Sawtelle's body is still in progress. The coroner's jury met at Blaisdell's Corners to pass upon the identity of the body and the manner of death. It is now known that the man who was brought here from Rochester on the day of the murder was "Dr." Blood. He left here on the 10:30 a. m. train for Portland.

A Mysterious Case.

A mysterious case has been puzzling the Boston police which seems likely to rival the Cronin case of Chicago in cold blooded details. The missing man was not so prominent as was Dr. Cronin, but the story of his disappearance is none the less interesting. His name is Hiram F. Sawtelle, son of the late eccentric character familiarly known as "Yankee Doodle." Since the death of his father two years ago, Hiram, his wife and their children, a boy and a girl, have lived with his mother at the latter's house in Roxbury.

A brother, Isaac B. Sawtelle, was in December last, pardoned by Governor Ames after serving twelve years in state prison for felonious assault. Soon after his release he, too, went to live with his mother and his brother's family. The family estate is variously estimated at from $30,000 to $50,000, and it is this property that is supposed to be at the bottom of the mystery. A jealousy arose between the two brothers.

On Feb. 1 Isaac started for New Hampshire, taking a little niece, Marion, with him. On Feb. 4 Hiram received a telegram from his brother requesting him to come to Rochester, N. H., at once as Marion was sick. Hiram started from Boston on Feb. 5. On that day Isaac had an early breakfast and left the house at 7:30 o'clock. He did not return until 11:30 at night. What he did during that day is the present subject of investigation by the police. On Feb. 6 Isaac and Marion returned to Boston and said he had not seen his brother. On Feb. 9 Isaac went to Rochester, where he made a great show of looking for his brother, and then departed for Portland, Me., where he was captured yesterday.

The Boston police who are at work on the case are of the opinion that Hiram Sawtelle was met at the station by either his brother or by a stranger, and decoyed to some unfrequented spot and murdered.

THE KNIFFIN CASE.

No Indictment by the Grand Jury—The Suspects Go Free.

TRENTON, Feb. 14.—The grand jury, after considering the evidence in the mysterious Kniffin murder case, reported to Justice Beasley, of the Mercer county court. They found no bill against Dr. Kniffin nor Miss Purcell, who were charged by Detective Relger with the murder. Lawyer Bartren moved for the discharge of the bondsmen. Prosecutor Stockton consented to the discharge of the sureties on Dr. Kniffin's bond, but not those on Miss Purcell's bonds. He gave no reason for holding them, except that something might turn up.

Justice Beasley said that both the accused were free because the grand jury and coroner's jury after due deliberation could see no evidence on which to hold them. The order for the release of the bondsmen was then signed. David Purcell, brother of Emma Purcell, was present, and was congratulated on the outcome of the grand jury's sitting.

Report of the Parnell Commission.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The report of the Parnell special commission presented to parliament finds that the respondent members of the house of commons were not members of a conspiracy to establish the absolute independence of Ireland, but that some of them, together with Michael Davitt, joined the Land League with the intention to accomplish by its means the independence of Ireland as a separate nation. The commission entirely acquits Mr. Parnell and the other accused members of insincerity in their denunciation of the Phœnix park murders and finds that the fac simile letter published in The Times, upon which the charge was chiefly based as against Mr. Parnell, was a forgery. The respondents, the report continues, did not directly incite crime. The mass of evidence proved that the League in America since 1883 has been directed by the Clan-na-Gael and been actively engaged in promoting the use of dynamite for the destruction of life and property in England. It is not proved, however, that Mr. Parnell knew the position of the Clan-na-Gael.

District of Columbia Veterans.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Gen. Russell A. Alger, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was present last night at the annual encampment of the department of the Potomac Grand Army posts, and made a speech. A reception was tendered him at the conclusion of the exercises, and afterwards he attended a banquet given in his honor by the local posts at Willard's hotel. Gen. Green Raum presided, and speeches were made by Gen. Alger and others.

Buck Ewing Rolling in Wealth.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.—President Day and Director Gordon, of the New York League club, were with Buck Ewing all day yesterday. Ewing denies that he has signed a League contract, but displayed nearly $4,000 in large bills. Day would not talk one way or the other. It is intimated that Buck will join the League if Richardson, Conner and Crane can be won back.

Alabama Iron for Pittsburg.

SHEFFIELD, Ala., Feb. 18.—The first shipment of iron from Alabama for Pittsburg was sent from here. It consists of 5,000 tons and goes on nine barges via the Tennessee and Ohio rivers in tow of the steamer Percy Kelsey. The freight charge is $2.50 per ton—much lower than the rail rate. A contract for another shipment of of 12,000 tons has been made. A banquet was held last night at which prominent business men of this and other southern cities celebrated the event.

Stole the Ballot Boxes.

WICHITA, Kan., Feb. 15.—At Harper, sixty miles south of here, the ballot boxes for four wards in a railroad bond proposition vote were stolen. There was a bitter fight over the election and it is supposed the proposition was carried. The ballots for two precincts against bonds were not removed. In attempting to make arrests a street fight was started, in which 100 men or more participated. One man was killed and many were badly injured.

Contested Election Cases.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The house elections committee rushed three contested cases through at railroad speed. The last one, that of Threet against Clark, in the First Alabama, was decided against the Democratic contestee. The two cases disposed of in favor of the Republican contestants were those of Featherstone against Cope, First Arkansas district, and Mudd against Compton, in the Fifth Maryland district.

For Monuments at Gettysburg.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of war submitting an estimate for an appropriation of $55,373 for erecting tablets or monuments for properly marking the position of graves of each of the commanders of the regular army engaged at Gettysburg. It is proposed to erect forty such tablets or monuments.

Foul Play Suspected.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The body of a woman apparently 35 years old was found at the edge of a pond in the vicinity of Second and Harrison streets, Hoboken. There were marks of violence on the head. The woman had been seen the night before in company with a man not far from where the body was found. An investigation is in progress.

A Wedding Party Drowned.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—At Pontivy, during the progress of a wedding party, a conveyance occupied by the bride and bridegroom and several friends was upset and the entire party were flung into the Blavet river.

Boat Races at Port Tampa.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 18.—Ten Eyck won the first boat race at Port Tampa in 18 minutes and 7 seconds. Hosmer second in 18.35. In the second race Gaudaur defeated Hamm in 19.01. The distance was three miles.

An Exiled Montana Democrat.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Hon. C. W. Hoffmann, one of the eight fugitive Democratic senators of Montana, arrived in this city and is stopping at the Fifth Avenue hotel.

McKinley Confined to His Bed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Representative McKinley has been confined to his bed since Wednesday by an attack of the grip. His condition, however, is not considered dangerous.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Summary of Proceedings in Senate and House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—In the house Mr. Cannon tried to limit the debate on the rules. To his astonishment more than half the Republicans in the house took issue with the majority of the committee and voted to give the Democrats the time they wanted for debate. The vote stood 58 to 149. It was decided to fix the time for a final vote at 5 p. m. Friday. The house then proceeded to discuss the new code.

Mr. Edmunds introduced in the senate a bill providing for a public school system in Utah. The senate devoted an hour to the discussion of the Oklahoma bill and then Mr. Blair proceeded with his speech on the educational bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The senate passed resolutions congratulating Brazil and requesting the president to invite the king of the Sandwich Islands to send delegates to the pan-American congress.

The house devoted the entire day to debating the new code of rules.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—After routine business the senate passed the bill to provide temporary government for the territory of Oklahoma and incorporating No Man's Land within the new territory. In executive session the senate discussed the Russian and British extradition treaties.

The house proceeded with the debate on the rules, after passing the senate resolution congratulating Brazil on its new form of government.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The prolonged debate on the new code of rules in the house ended by their adoption by a strict party vote—161 to 145. The senate passed the following bills, among others: Providing for an assistant secretary of war, with a salary of $4,500; to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases from one state to another; concurrent resolution to invite international arbitration as to differences between nations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The house passed the senate bill directing the census commissioner to ascertain the mortgage indebtedness of the country. Public business was then suspended and the house proceeded to listen to appropriate eulogies to the memory of the late Hon. Richard W. Townshend, of Illinois.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Ex-Speaker Carlisle gave notice in the house that the Democrats intend to carry to the supreme court the question of the right of the speaker to count as present members who are present and do not vote. Mr. Candler, from the world's fair committee, offered the following resolution: Resolved, That Thursday and Friday, Feb. 20 and 21, after the approval of the journal, be set aside for general debates on bills 6,883 and 6,884 (the world's fair bills), and that the vote be taken on Monday, Feb. 24, in the manner prescribed by the resolution submitted in the committee's report, unless the house shall have determined by a vote that the world's fair shall not be held. Tellers were demanded and the vote resulted—yeas, 114; nays, 8. The point of no quorum was raised and the speaker counted 172 members present—more than a quorum. Then ensued a long debate on the speaker's right under the rules to go back of the report of the tellers and count members not voting. The speaker carried his point and the resolution was agreed to. The bill for the relief of the Indians at Devil's Lake agency was passed.

In the senate Mr. Dawes presented over 240 petitions, stating that we every year export more liquor (800,000 gallons) than missionaries to Africa. Mr. Blair submitted petitions favoring his educational bill and pensions to army nurses. Mr. Frye, from the select committee on the Pacific railroads, reported back adversely the two Pacific railroad funding bills referred to it, and in lieu of them reported an original bill on the subject. Mr. Blair addressed the senate for three hours in continuation of his speech on the educational bill.

NEWS BREVITIES.

The house committee investigating the Ohio ballot box forgeries adjourned subject to the call of the chairman. The case is practically closed and the witnesses, including ex-Governor Foraker, have been discharged.

The house committee on territories decided to report a bill for the admission of Wyoming and Idaho as states of the Union.

The Maryland house of delegates passed an order calling on Attorney General Whyte to say if the rights of the state are properly guarded in the proposed lease of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to the Cumberland and Washington Railroad company.

The Baltimore hair spinners' union resolved that its members now on strike must not return to work until the apprentices and non-union men are discharged. The strike has already lasted three weeks.

Charles Warrs, aged 28, fatally shot himself at Leeds, Md. Warrs was about to take a shot at a hawk, and, seizing the gun, the hammer struck against a stick of wood, discharging both loads into his left breast above the heart. The shot passed entirely through his body.

A report is current in London that the sultan of Zanzibar is dead.

Construction trains collided on the Philadelphia and Atlantic railroad at Summerdale, N. J., and four men were injured.

The engagement of Theodore Thomas, the great orchestral leader, to Miss Lilly Fay, of Chicago, is announced.

The Dutch bark George, from Pensacola Dec. 9 for Delfzyl, was abandoned Jan. 27, in a water logged and partly dismantled condition. Her crew have arrived at Queenstown.

The exports of coal from Baltimore for the past three days were the largest for any three consecutive days in the history of the port, aggregating 993,933 bushels.

The dwelling of Charles Berthune in Mahanoy City, Pa., was burned by the igniting of a can of coal oil. Loss, $2,000. The property had been insured, but the policy expired a few days ago.

The Civil Service Reform association of Baltimore will entertain the United States civil service commissioners on Friday next at a dinner. No persons or administrations will be criticized or compared.

Earl Sydney (Sir John Robert Townshed) is dead, at the age of 85.

Spencer Lewis, 13 years old, hanged himself in his father's barn, near Harford, N. Y.

George Williams, 88 years old, was choked to death at Saxton, Pa., by a piece of apple lodging in his throat.

Benzon, the "jubilee plunger," was convicted of forgery at Nice and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

The investigation of the claims of the rival Montana senators has begun.

Louis Banzia, of Kilrain's exhibition company, whose opponent died while sparring at Dallas, Tex., has been acquitted by the coroner's jury.

Joseph Shackleton, of Bound Brook, N. J., has been sued for $50,000 by a woman who claims she married him when he had another wife. Both women are suing for a divorce.

Susan B. Anthony's 70th birthday was celebrated by a banquet at the Riggs house, Washington.

Mrs. Mary Olsen took possession of Justice Rusche's office in Hoboken and prayed all night in German. Swedish and English for the salvation of the clerk, who dared not leave her alone and could not persuade her to depart.

The Harmony society celebrated its eighty-fifth anniversary at Economy, Pa., and sixteen new members were admitted to the organization.

The pope, through Cardinal Rampolla, offers his thanks for the expression of sympathy called forth by the death of his brother, Cardinal Pecci.

The schooner Ellwood Harlow, Capt. Lewis, arrived at Baltimore to repair damage received when in collision with the schooner Frank Pratt Lee, off New Point, Va. The Ellwood Harlow had the flying jibboom, etc., broken.

Isaac H. Wills, a retired farmer, living at Medford, N. J., has been committed to jail at Mount Holly, charged with forgery.

The steamer Dubury sunk in the recent typhoon in the China sea with her 400 Chinese passengers and crew.

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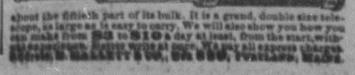

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Customer—Yes! Since I have used **WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING** my boots wear longer than before and are always bright and clean.

Wolff's ACME Blacking

Is the Blacking for Men, Women and Children.
The RICHEST BLACK POLISH.
Making Leather Waterproof and Durable.
No Brush. A Shine Lasts a Week.
Can be washed with water, same as Oil cloth.
The Finest Dressing for Harness.

Sold by Shoe Stores, Grocers, Druggists, and retailers generally.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, PHILADELPHIA.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD —(Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Nov. 10, 1889

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11 25	p m
	"	Harrisburg	3 30	a m
	"	Montandon	5 56	a m
	"	Williamsport	7 10	a m
	"	Jersey Shore	7 35	a m
	"	Lock Haven	7 58	a m
	"	Renovo	8 55	a m
	arr at	Erie	4 05	p m

Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.

NEWS EXPRESS	leaves	Philadelphia	4 30	a m
	"	Harrisburg	8 10	a m
	"	Montandon	10 12	a m
	"	Williamsport	11 10	a m
	arr at	Lock Haven	12 10	p m

Sunday Train—News Express, runs also on Sunday.

NIAGARA EXP.	leaves	Philadelphia	8 50	a m
	"	Harrisburg	12 15	a m
	"	Montandon	2 03	a m
	arr at	Williamsport	3 05	p m
	"	Lock Haven	4 15	p m
	"	Renovo	5 15	p m
	"	Kane	9 10	p m
FAST LINE	leaves	Philadelphia	11 50	p m
	"	Harrisburg	3 45	p m
	"	Montandon	5 54	p m
	"	Williamsport	7 10	p m
	"	Lock Haven	8 02	p m
	arr at	Renovo	9 00	p m
WMSPORT EXP	leaves	Philadelphia	5 34	a m
	"	Harrisburg	7 30	a m
	"	Montandon	9 34	a m
	arrives at	Williamsport	10 30	a m

Sunday Train.—Williamtport express runs also on Sunday.

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP.	leaves	Lock Haven	7 00	a m
	"	Jersey Shore	7 35	a m
	"	Williamsport	8 15	a m
	"	Montandon	9 17	a m
	arr at	Harrisburg	11 30	a m
	"	Philadelphia	8 15	p m
DAY EXPRESS	leaves	Kane	6 25	a m
	"	Renovo	10 20	a m
	"	Lock Haven	11 15	a m
	"	Williamsport	12 20	p m
	"	Montandon	1 20	p m
	arr at	Harrisburg	3 13	p m
	"	Philadelphia	6 50	p m
RENOVO AC'N	leaves	Renovo	4 30	p m
	"	Lock Haven	5 35	p m
	"	Williamsport	6 40	p m
	"	Montandon	7 42	p m
	arrives at	Harrisburg	9 45	p m
	"	Philadelphia	4 25	a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs on Sunday from Lock Haven.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Erie	3 00	p m
	"	Renovo	10 30	p m
	"	Lock Haven	11 25	p m
	"	Williamsport	12 25	a m
	"	Montandon	1 20	a m
	arr at	Harrisburg	3 22	a m
	"	Philadelphia	6 50	a m

Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday.

SOUTHERN EXP	leaves	Williamsport	1 30	a m
	"	Montandon	2 30	a m
	arr at	Harrisburg	4 30	a m
	"	Philadelphia	10 20	a m

Sunday Train—Southern Express east runs also on Sunday.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East. Renovo Accommodation East & Erie Mail East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R.R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.				Eastward.		
P M	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P.M.	P M
2 05	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 15	5 45
2 15	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	1 05	5 35
2 26		6 24	Biehl	8 51		5 26
2 32		6 30	Vicksburg	8 45		5 20
2 43		6 41	Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08
2 58		6 56	Millmont	8 22		4 53
3 08		7 05	Laurelton	8 13		4 43
3 44		7 40	Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08
3 55		7 52	Coburn	7 27		3 55
4 04		7 58	Zerby	7 19		3 45
4 13		8 10	Rising Spring	7 10		3 35
4 21		8 18	Penn Cave	7 00		3 27
4 28		8 25	Centre Hall	6 52		3 20
4 35		8 33	Gregg	6 43		3 13
4 43		8 42	Linden Hall	6 36		3 05
4 48		8 48	Oak Hall	6 30		3 00
4 52		8 52	Lemont	6 25		2 55
4 57		8 59	Dale Summit	6 20		2 50
5 06		9 09	Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40
5 10		9 14	Axemann	6 04		2 34
5 15		9 20	Bellefonte	6 00		2 30

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, 1.45p m and 7.20 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 p m, 1.23 p m, 6.00 p m and 7 45 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pas'ger Ag't

SALESMEN WANTED

to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age. (Refer to this paper.)

Chase Brothers Company, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

10C Write your office address and post al card and send to the only legitimate Sporting and Sensational paper in the country and receive asample copy free. Agents can make big pay and News Agents can sell this paper freely, openly and above board. Order through News Co. only. Returnable if not sold. THE NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS, No. 252 Broadway, New York FOR name and post 10C plainly on a post

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, New York.

WHO KILLED KOSEK?

The Widow of the "Hungarian King" Offers a Reward.

HIS SUSPICIOUS TAKING OFF.

The Theory of Accident Finds Less Favor—The Remarkable Career of the Deceased—He Had Many Enemies and Hosts of Friends—Important Developments Expected.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 18.—The tragic death of John Kosek, called the "Hungarian King," on Tuesday last, the details of which have already been given in these dispatches, was not, it is now firmly believed by many intelligent citizens, the result of accident. The testimony of witnesses before the coroner tends to confirm the suspicion that he was foully murdered, his body placed in the buggy and the horse started on a wild run down the treacherous road, the obscurity of whose dark shadows, and the devious windings of which his supposed assassins no doubt believed would supply an accidental theory. This is now the generally accepted belief, and the community, in consequence, is naturally excited and is demanding that the district attorney shall prosecute a rigid examination.

The Murder Theory.

And what gives color to the suspicion that Kosek was brutally assassinated, is that several motives can be pointed out, any one of which might be the inspiration of the bloody crime. He was a man who bore peculiar relations with the Hungarian and Polander elements, which, within the past few years, have flocked into the coal regions to the great disturbance of organized labor. He was a warm friend and a bitter enemy. Born in Bohemia, and naturally endowed with observing qualifications and quick intelligence, as a young man he traveled quite extensively, especially in Hungary and among certain Russian provinces.

He early formed attachments for the Slavonians and a distrust, amounting to hatred of the Poles. He came to this country while still a young man, his only capital being good habits, a live brain and a powerful physique. He drifted into the coal regions and found employment in a tannery in this city, owned and run by a man named Lederer, the father of George Lederer, whose name has been handled about so freely of late in connection with an alleged matrimonial escapade in New York. He received 50 cents a day and boarded with the family.

His Successful Career.

Kosek was a man of great industry and of saving instincts. When he left Lederer he went into the huckstering business and peddled about the mines. He continued until he started a store on his own account.

In the meantime his large figure, unshaven, honest face became familiar on the streets and in moneyed circles. He invested a good deal of cash in suburban properties which he lived to see greatly increase in value, and upon which, in due time, he erected tenement houses, until at his death the income from his rentals was a decidedly handsome one. When circumstances brought the Hungarians into the coal fields it was John Kosek who stood ready to receive them. He used his large influence in getting employment for all who came, and took good care of those who were compelled to wait any length of time before work was offered.

His Enemies.

Kosek's animosity towards the Poles never ceased, and this made for him many enemies among that nationality. Last year he was the main instigator in the prosecution of Adam Volkavitch, who was subsequently hanged for the murder of a fellow countryman named Bioski. Certain Polanders then, it is said, vowed vengeance upon Kosek for his bitter antagonism against men of their race. There were others, who were not Poles, who imagined they had a grievance against him on the general ground of jealousy. But Kosek was as fearless of his enemies as he was generous to his friends. Certain politicians in time found reason to applaud or denounce him, for the dead man became a powerful factor in local elections.

The Fatal Ride.

There is evidence that upon the night of his death he started home in his buggy alive and well. A powerful man, driving a gentle family horse that had been over the road a thousand times, no one believes that the beast ran away with him. When found at the tree he was still on the seat in his buggy with his head against the scrub oak. There was blood in the tail of the vehicle, and that part of it was higher than where his feet rested. It could not have run down from the wounds in his head. A spoke was gone from one of the wheels furthermost from the tree, and one of the shafts on that side was broken.

Many believe that the vehicle soon after it started was stopped by somebody who suddenly thrust the same iron bar that was found on Thursday last among the spokes, breaking one of them. It is surmised that the victim was then dealt a powerful blow on the head wish the bar, which was afterward tossed in the grass by the side of the road, where it was discovered subsequently. The horse was probably then started up and Kosek rode unconsciously to the point where he was thrown against the tree.

The Widow Offers a Reward.

Mrs. John Kosek, widow of the supposed murdered man, has offered a reward of $500 to any one who will furnish evidence that will lead to the conviction of the supposed murderer of her husband. It is said she suspects a Hungarian, who she believes is arranging to get out of the country. Detectives are watching the departing trains for him. Two arrests will probably be made soon, which, it is believed, will throw much light on the mystery of Kosek's awful death.

Suffering Among the Miners.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 17.—Interviews with leading coal operators in the Wyoming region disclose the fact that the outlook for a revival of colliery industry for some time is anything but encouraging. There is at the present time in this city and vicinity more actual distress and suffering among the miners than have been known for many years, and it is due entirely to the unusually mild winter and the steady increase in the demand for soft coal by large concerns in and out of this state that have until recently always used anthracite. The operators generally say that the idleness at the mines, which has been the rule since last November, will be continued indefinitely.

DUCKWORTH'S ENEMIES.

United States Marshals Arrest Seventeen Citizens of Sharon, Ga.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 18.—Yesterday morning at 4 o'clock United States Deputy Marshal Corbett, of Macon, appeared at Sharon, Ga., and arrested during the day seventeen prominent citizens of the town and county charged with conspiracy and intimidation against E. L. Duckworth, the new appointed postmaster at Sharon. The marshals were armed Winchester rifles when they began making the arrests, but they met with no resistance, and later in the day Marshal Corbett instructed his deputies to lay aside the rifles.

The entire party arrived in Augusta last night and were taken to the Arlington last night. They will have a hearing today before United States Commissioner Irwin Alexander. The warrants are based on testimony taken by postoffice inspectors who have been at Sharon for several days investigating the case.

War on the Speak Easies.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 18.—It is apparent that the informations made before Alderman Reilly against the fourteen speak easy proprietors are only the beginning of a general crusade against a class of citizens of which about 200 are liable to be arrested for illegal liquor selling within the next few days. It may be said, too, that the warfare is not being made for political purposes. The dealers against whom informations have been made are men of Republican and Democratic faiths, and those yet to be prosecuted will be informed against without regard to politics. It was reported in the First ward that County Detective Langhorst had a list of ninety-six names of illicit liquor sellers against whom informations would be made.

Plunged Through a Bridge.

WICHITA, Kan., Feb. 18.—The engine and baggage car of the Galveston express plunged through a bridge over Chisholm creek, six miles south of here. The passenger coaches were left on the brink. Roadmaster E. Peters, of Newton, was killed. A relief train and six doctors have arrived at the wreck from this city and the injured will be brought here as soon as possible. The supports of the bridge had been burned away during the night, supposedly by tramps. A posse is looking for the miscreants.

He Bested Kilrain.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 18.—J. J. Corbett, teacher of the Olympian club, at San Francisco, bested Jake Kilrain in a six round contest for a purse of $3,500, at the Southern Athletic club rooms last night. Kilrain had agreed to knock Corbett out in six rounds, but was out fought at every point. Corbett is a great youngster, well educated, ambitious and is regarded in the west as the coming world's champion. He has never been defeated.

Bank Wreckers and the Grand Jury.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The grand jury began investigation on its own account into the wrecking of the Lenox Hill and Equitable banks. Bank Examiner Hepburn and Conrad N. Jordan were examined. Assistant Examiner Trenholm, Chief Examiner Cokell and Superintendent Preston will also be examined. The investigation will last several days and indictments may follow.

Trial of the Cronin Jury Bribers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—A jury to try the indicted jury bribers, O'Donnell and Kavanaugh, was at last secured in Judge Waterman's court. Assistant State's Attorney Nuley made the opening address for the state and the taking of evidence was begun. After Deputy Criminal Court Clerk A. V. Lee, an unimportant witness had testified, the court adjourned.

A Great Strike of British Miners.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A great strike of British coal miners is probable, four hundred thousand of the operatives having determined to insist upon their demand for a 10 per cent. increase of wages. Should the strike be inaugurated it will be followed by a decrease of three-quarters of the output of coal.

The President's Trip to Pittsburg.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The president, Secretary Blaine and Private Secretary Halford will leave here to-morrow at 12 o'clock for Pittsburg, Pa., to be present at the opening of the Carnegie library. The president and party will return to Washington Thursday night.

Man and Money Missing.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 18.—Jeffrey Jerway, captain of the fishing schooner Midnight, of Gloucester, now lying here, has been missing since Saturday. He had with him $5,500, part of which he owed his men.

Boston Signs a New Catcher.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—The Boston League club has signed a new catcher in the person of George F Hodgman, of Groton,

THE MARKETS.

Prices on the Stock, Produce and Petroleum Exchanges.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—The market was dull. Pennsylvania was steady. Reading declined slightly, and the preference income bonds were weak. Lehigh Valley and Lehigh Navigation were steady.

Following were the closing bids:

Lehigh Valley	53¾	Reading g. m. 4s.	85¾
N. Pac. com	30½	Reading 1st pf. 5s.	67¾
N. Pac. pf	73¼	Reading 2d pf. 5s.	49½
Pennsylvania	54	Reading 3d pf. 5s.	39½
Reading	19 13-16	H. and B. T. com.	17
Lehigh Nav.	52	H. and B. T. pf.	44
St. Paul	68½	W. N. Y. and P.	—

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—State and western flour quiet and weak; low extras, $2.15@2.65; city mills, $4.25@4.45; city mills patents, $4.65@5.25.

Wheat—No. 2 red depressed; ½@⅝c. lower; bulk May, 85¾@85⅝c.; June, 84¼@84⅞c.; July, 83⅝@83¾c.; August, 83 1-16@83⅛c.; September, 83¼@83⅜c.; December, 85 13-16@85⅝c.

Barley—Dull; state, 52@58c.; western, 40@55c.; Canadian, 59@79c.

Corn—No. 2 pressure to sell; ¼@⅜c. lower; mixed western, 34½@36¾c.

Oats—No. 2 weak and fairly active; state, 27@34c.; western, 30¾@34c.

Beef—Quiet; plate, $7.75@8; extra mess, $7@7.25.

Pork—Quiet and steady; new mess, $10.75@11.50; old mess, $10.25@10.75; extra prime, $9.25@9.75.

Lard—Firm and quiet; steam rendered, $6.20.

Eggs—Strong and fair demand; state and Pennsylvania, 15½@15¾c.; western, 15¼@15¼c.; southern, 14@14½@15½c.; limed, 10¾@12c.

The Oil Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—Oil opened at 1.06¾ and closed at 1.05¾.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 17.—Market opened at 1.04, was bid to $1.05¾, then declined to $1.03¾, and closed [illegible].

Centre Hall Mills.

All grades of Roller Flour constantly on hand, at wholesale to dealers and at retail.

—o—

All grades of Chop.

—o—

Granulated Corn Meal of the finest grades.

—o—

Bran, fine and coarse.

—o—

COAL, always on hand, Hard, Soft and Woodland, all sizes.

—o—

TERMS, for Flour, Feed and Coal, *Strictly Cash*

—o—

All kinds of grain wanted and cash paid for same.

Kurtz & Son.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

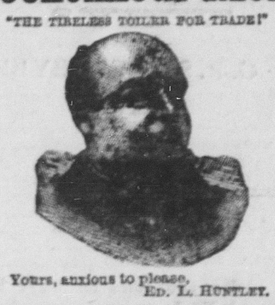
1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING; very extensive field practice with best modern instruments.
5. HISTORY; Ancient and Modern, with original investigation.
6. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE and SCIENCE; Two years. Ample facilities for Music, vocal and instrumental.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
   MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment.
10. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; theoretical and practical.
11. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History, Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PHYSICS; Mechanics, Sound, Light, Heat, Electricity, etc., a very full course, with extensive Laboratory practice.
14. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Fall term opens September 12, 1889; Winter term, January 2, 1890, Spring term, April 4, 1890. For Catalogue and other information address

GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest., State College, Centre Co., Pa.

Economical Men!

"THE TIRELESS TOILER FOR TRADE!"



Yours, anxious to please,
ED. L. HUNTLEY.

Ask your dealer for Ed. L. Huntley & Co.'s

HONEST CLOTHING

If our goods are not in the hands of some STOREKEEPER in your section, you can PROCURE THEM from the BEST KNOWN and largest MAIL-ORDER Wholesale CLOTHING HOUSE in the world, at prices that will MAKE YOUR eyes snap and KEEP YOU guessing how we can afford TO DO IT. If your DEALER does not keep our goods, send to us and we WILL furnish you a Suit or Overcoat, express or mail paid, on receipt of price. We will win and hold your patronage if you try us with an order! We have built up this immense business by our PAINSTAKING methods, and by doing by others as we would be done by.

ED. L. HUNTLEY & CO., Style Originators.

In ordering Suits or Overcoats observe strictly following rules for measurement: Breast measure, over vest, close up under arms. Waist measure, over pants. Inside leg measure, from crotch to heel.

References—First National Bank of Chicago, capital $3,000,000; Continental National Bank of Chicago, capital $2,000,000.

ED. L. HUNTLEY & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Clothing for Men, Boys and Children, 122 and 124 Market St., Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 662

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO

Office of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Ins. Co. of Centre County, Pa

CENTRE HALL, PA., January 13, 1890.—In compliance with the provisions of their charter, the Thirty-Second Annual Statement of the transactions of the Company is hereby presented.

ASSETS.

Bills receivable, being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the past year		$ 22,734 71
Cash premiums		1,140 62
Tax No. 17, less per cent. for collection		2,825 37
Cash in Treasury		537 72
Making the total available assets of the past year		27,238 42

EXPENSES.

Compensation of Directors	$ 156 40	
Salary of Secretary	125 00	
Treasurer's salary	50 00	
Extra services of Sec'y	2 36	
Printing, office rent, postage and stationery	106 46	
Election board	5 00	
State Ins. Report	5 00	
Jos. Bitner loss furniture	39 67	
Dale & Co loss on goods	13 40	
F. Kurtz, loss on house	344 00	
R. E. Bartholomew, damage to house and contents	75 00	
John A. Slack, barn and contents	1362 78	
Kate and Maggie Alexander on premium note	158 50	
Do Interest same	6 76	
Phobe Grenoble loss furniture	346 00	
Do Interest	3 20	
W. F. Reynolds, loss house	880 00	
Do Interest	12 50	
Total assets and funds of the company the past year less expenses		23,548 39
To which add notes of 1885, '6, '7 and '8		82,852 98
Amounting to		106,481 37
Minus cancelations and exonerations		3,586 13
Leaving the available assets in force this day		102,845 24
Insurances taken the past year	263,570 61	
To which add insurances of '85, '6, '7, and '8	947,937 31	1,211,507 92
Minus cancelations		40,373 00
Making risks and insurances this day		1,171,134 92

LIABILITIES.

Frances L. Weaver	54 56	
C. W. Hosterman	84 00	
J. A. Slack	87 62	
W. F. Reynolds	120 00	
Phoebe Grenoble	43 00	
Borrowed money	1250 00	
Total amount of liabilities		1,538 18
Amount outstanding		1,683 22

At a meeting held the same day the following Directors were chosen for the ensuing year: S. J. Herring, Samuel Gramley, Daniel Brumgard, Samuel Slack, Wm. McFarlane, J. B. Fisher, Jacob Bottorf, H. C. Campbell, J. G. Bartley, H. E. Duck, Fred Kurtz, J. H Musser.

Whereupon the Board organized by electing the following officers:

President, Fred Kurtz.
Vice President, S. J. Herring.
Treasurer, Wm. Wolf.
Secretary, D. F. Luse.

Attest.

D. F. LUSE, Secretary.

FRED KURTZ, President.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "The House on the Wall."

TEXT: "*And the young men that were spies went in, and brought out Rahab, and her father, and her mother, and her brethren, and all that she had.*"—Joshua vi., 23.

An enthusiastic welcome was given to Dr. Talmage in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, when he preached his first sermon after his return from the Holy Land. Every seat was occupied, and all standing room, even the space on the stage behind the preacher, was filled. The two opening hymns were "Blest Be the Tie That Binds" and "Land Ahead." Before he began preaching, Dr. Talmage told his people he was glad to reach home, and speaking of his church which was burned he expressed his great pleasure that the new walls were already rising. The subject of the sermon was "The House on the Wall." The preacher said:

When, only a few weeks ago, I visited Jericho, I said: Can it be possible that this dilapidated place is Jericho that Mark Antony gave as a wedding present to Cleopatra? Where are the groves of palm trees? Where are Herod's palaces that once stood here? Where is the great theatre from the stage of which Salome told the people that Herod was dead? Where is the sycamore tree on the limb of which Zaccheus sat when Jesus passed this place? Where is the wreck of the walls that fell at the blowing of the rams' horns? But the fact that all these have disappeared did not hinder me from seeing in imagination the smash of everything on the fated day, save one house on the wall. That scene centuries ago comes back to me as though it were yesterday.

There is a very sick and sad house in the city of Jericho. What is the matter? Is it poverty? No. Worse than that. Is it leprosy? No. Worse than that. Is it death? No. Worse than that. A daughter has forsaken her home. By what infernal plot she was induced to leave I know not; but they look in vain for her return. Sometimes they hear a footstep very much like hers, and they start up and say: "She comes!" but only to sink back again into disappointment. That is the first scene in this drama of the Bible.

In a house on the wall of the city is that daughter. That is her home now. Two spies have come from the invading army to look around through Jericho and see how best it may be taken. Yonder is the lost child, in that dwelling on the wall of the city.

First, Rahab—for that was the name of the lost child—first, Rahab secretes the two spies and gets their pursuers off the track, but after awhile she says to them: "I will make a bargain with you. I will save your life if you will save my life, and the life of my father and my mother and my brothers and my sisters when the victorious army comes upon the city." Oh, she had not forgotten her home yet, you see. The wanderer never forgets home.

No sooner have the men untied the scarlet cord from their bodies than they look up and they say "You had better get all your friends in this house—your father, your mother, your brothers and your sisters; you had better get them in this house. And, then, after you have them here, take this red cord which you have put around our bodies and tie it across the window; and when our victorious army comes up, and sees that scarlet thread in the window, they will spare this house and all who are in it. Shall it be so?" cried the spies. "Aye, aye," said Rahab, from the window, "it shall be so." That is the second scene in this Bible drama. There is a knock at the door of the old man. He looks up, and says: "Come in," and lo! there is Rahab, the lost child, but she has no time to talk. They gather in excitement around her, and she says to them: "Get ready quickly, and go with me to my house. The army is coming! The trumpet! Make haste! Fly! The enemy!" That is the third scene in this Bible drama.

The hosts of Israel are all around about the doomed city of Jericho. Crash! goes the great metropolis, heaps on heaps. The air suffocating with the dust, and horrible with the screams of a dying city. All the houses flat down. All the people dead. Ah, no, no. On a crag of the wall—the only piece of the wall left standing—there is a house which we must enter. There is a family there that have been spared. Who are they? Let us go and see. Rahab, her father, her mother, her brothers, her sisters, all safe, and the only house left standing in all the city. What saved them! Can you tell me why? O, it was the scarlet line in the window. That is the fourth scene in this Bible drama.

My friends, there are foes coming upon us, more deadly and more tremendous, to overthrow our immortal interests. They will trample us down and crush us out forever, unless there be some skilful mode of rescue open.

In the first place, carrying out the idea of my text, we must stretch this scarlet cord across the window of our rescue. There comes a time when a man is surrounded. What is that in the front door of his soul? It is the threatenings of the future. What is that in the back door of his soul? It is the sins of the past. He cannot get out of either of those doorways. If he attempts it he will be cut to pieces. What shall he do? Escape through the window of God's mercy. That sunshine has been pouring in for many a day. God's inviting mercy. God's pardoning mercy. God's all conquering mercy. God's everlasting mercy.

It is easy to get into sin, young man. It is not so easy to get out of it. A young man goes to the marble counter of a hotel. He asks for a brandy smash—called so, I suppose, because it smashes the man that takes it. There is no intoxication in it. As the young man receives it he does not seem to be at all excited. It does not give any glossiness to the eye. He walks home in beautiful apparel, and all his prospects are brilliant. That drink is not going to destroy him, but it is the first step on a bad road. Years have passed on, and I see that young man after he has gone the whole length of dissipation. It is midnight, and he is in a hotel—perhaps the very one where he took the first drink. A delirium is upon him. He rises from the bed and comes to the window, and it is easily lifted; so he lifts it. Then he pushes back the blinds and puts his foot on the window sill. Then he gives one spring, and the watchman finds his disfigured body, unrecognizable, on the pavement. O, if he had only waited a little—if he had come down on the scarlet ladder that Jesus holds from the wall for him, and for you, and for me; but no, he made one jump, and was gone.

Still further: We must take this red cord of the text and stretch it across the window of our households. When the Israelitish army came up against Jericho they said: "What is that in the window?" Some one said: "That is a scarlet line." "Oh," said some one else, "that must be the house that was to be spared. Don't touch it." That line was thick enough, and long enough, and conspicuous enough, to save Rahab, her father, her mother, her brothers and her sisters—the entire family. Have our households as good protection? Have your children been consecrated to Christ? Have you been washed in the blood of the atonement? In what room do you have family prayers? Show me where it is you are accustomed to kneel. The sky is black with the coming deluge. Is your family inside or outside of the ark? It is a sad thing for a man to reject Christ, but to lie down in the night of sin, across the path to heaven, so that his family come up and trip over him—that is terrific. It is a sad thing for a mother to reject Christ; but to gather her family around her, and then take them by the hand and lead them out into paths of worldliness, away from God and Heaven. Alas! alas! you owe to your children, oh, father, oh, mother, more than food, more than clothing, more than shelter—you owe them the example of a prayerful, consecrated, pronounced, out-and-out Christian life. You cannot afford to keep it away from them.

Now, as I stand here, you do not see any hands outstretched toward me, and yet there are hands on my brow and hands on both my shoulders. They are hands of parental benediction. It is quite a good many years ago now since we folded those hands as they began the last sleep on the banks of the Raritan in the village cemetery; but those hands are stretched out toward me to-day, and they are just as warm and they are just as gentle as when I sat on her knee at five years of age. And I shall never shake off those hands. I do not want to. They have helped me so much a thousand times already, and I do not expect to have a trouble or a trial betwen this and my grave where those hands will not help me. It was not a very splendid home, as the world calls it; but we had a family Bible there, well worn by tender perusal; and there was a family altar there, where we knelt morning and night; and there was a holy Sabbath there; and stretched in a straight line or hung in loops or festoons, there was a scarlet line in the window. Oh, the tender, precious, blessed memory of a Christian home! Is that the impression you are making upon your children? When you are dead—and it will not be long before you are—when you are dead, will your child say "If there ever was a good Christian father, mine was one. If there ever was a good Christian mother, mine was one!"

Still further, we want this scarlet line of the text drawn across the window of our prospects. To-day, my friends, we sit in the window of earthly prospects, and we look off toward the hills of heaven and the landscape of eternal beauty. God has opened the window for us, and we look out. We now only get a dim outline of the inhabitants. We now only here and there catch a note of the exquisite harmony.

But blessed be God for this scarlet line in the window. That tells me that the blood of Christ bought that home for my soul, and I shall go there when my work is done. And as I put my hand on that scarlet line, everything in the future brightens,

If from this window of earthly prospects we can almost see our loved ones who went away, then from their towers of light, I think they can fully see us. And so I wave them the glory, and I wave them the joy, and I say: "Have you got through with all your troubles?" and their voices answer. "God hath wiped away all tears from our eyes." I say: "Is it as grand up there as you thought it would be?" and the voices answer: "Eye hath not seen nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for those that love Him." I say: "Do you have any more struggle for bread?" and they answer: "We hunger no more, we thirst no more." And I say: "Have you been out to the cemetery of the golden city?" and they answer: "There is no death here." And I look out through the heavens, and I say: "Where do you get your light from nights, and what do you burn in the temple?" and they answer: "There is no night here, and we have no need of candle or of star." And I say: "What book do you sing out of?" and they answer: "The Hallelujah Chorus." And I say: "In the splendor and magnificence of the city, don't you ever get lost?" and they answer: "The Lamb which is in the midst of the throne leadeth us to living fountains of water."

O how near they seem. Their wings—do you not feel them? Their harps—do you not hear them? And all that through the window of our earthly prospects, across which stretcheth the scarlet line. Be that my choice color forever. Is it too glaring for you? Do you like the blue because it reminds you of the sky, or the green because it makes you think of the foliage, or the black because it has in it the shadow of the night? I take the scarlet because it shall make me think of the price that was paid for my soul. O the blood! the blood! the blood of the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world. I see where you are. You are at the crossroads. The next step decides everything. Pause before you take it; but do not pause too long. I hear the blast of the trumpet that wakes the dead. Look out! Look out! For in that day, and in our closing moment on earth, better than any other defence or barricade, however high or broad or stupendous, will be the little, thin, scarlet thread in the window.

The Natural Gas Yield.

John R. McGinley, who has been one of George Westinghouse's most active agents in developing the natural gas industry of Pennsylvania as Secretary of the biggest natural gas corporation in any field, sized up the question of failure to me in this way:

"Every day," he said to me in a conversation at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, "I have people asking if our gas isn't 'playing out.' Natural gas is giving out just the same as coal and petroleum are giving out. Coal men dig all the coal out of a mine and sell it. Then they open up a new mine, and keep up the supply from that until in time that is exhausted. We do the same thing in selling natural gas. We put down wells and pipe the gas to market from a field. In a few years we may exhaust or partially exhaust our supply. That simply means the tapping of another gas reservoir in another field. It may be in another direction or it may be further on. Undoubtedly, if enough gas is used, in time the fields will be exhausted, and the same things must happen to the coal and petroleum deposits, and for the present, at least, the danger from one is about as great as the danger from the other. Down in Pittsbug we have gotten over gas famine scares when a well stops or grows weak, but the Eastern papers have an occasional spasm over the failure of natural gas in Western Pennsylvania. If any one thinks there is a failure let him visit the manufacturing towns in the gas belt."—*New York Star.*

Mice in Her Hair.

Mrs. Madison, a handsome young married woman, said to a reporter: "One of the strangest things happened a few nights ago. My husband has been very sick, you know, and I have been sitting up with him, so I sleep like a top when my eyes close. Now there are those two white mice, the loveliest things in the world, but what do you think! The other night they actually chewed a hole in the top of my tidy-cap while I was resting, gnawed my hair, which you can see is abundant, and made a splendid nest right on the top of my head. How they did it without waking me I can't explain; but my husband, sick as he is, suggests that I wear some sort of helmet at night."—*San Francisco Examiner.*

A King Who Likes to Get Wet.

King Humbert, of Italy, has a great predilection for going out in wet weather. As soon as the rain appears he orders his horse and off he sets with one of his aides-de-camp. The other day there was a perfect deluge, so the Queen, thinking to do a kind action, sent a close carriage to meet her husband, but the King, as soon as he perceived the carriage, gave a disdainful look and spurred his horse on to the Quirinal, to the astonishment of the poor grooms, who had opened the carriage ready for the King. The public who witnessed this scene cheered King Humbert heartily.

Unwholesome Confections.

The Board of Trade Journal of Portland, Maine, is authority for the statement that about six thousand tons of terra alba were recently imported through the port of New York alone. The only use of terra alba in any quantity is in the adulteration of candies; and when these two facts are put together they become very significant. The substance is mineral, utterly insoluble in the saliva or the gastric juice, and the result of eating candies adulterated can not be otherwise than excessively injurious. The devilishness of the use of such stuff in candies is all the greater for the fact that most of the candies that are adulterated with it are used by children of tender years. The extent to which it exists in certain candies may be surmised by an incident which occurred within the experience of the editor of the *National Druggist*. A wholesale grocery house of St. Louis made a claim against the South Shore line for damages done a certain lot of lozenges manufactured by a Boston house and shipped in barrels over that line. The general agent of the line procured some of the "lozenges" and brought them to the writer for examination. The result of our invetigation showed them to consist entirely of terra alba bound together with a little gelatin or gum, we have forgotten which. Further investigation developed the fact that they were simply blocks or forms to be used in preparing cheap lozenges, the method of use being simply to immerse them for a few moments in syrups flavored with peppermint, wintergreen, etc. The agent armed with these facts, refused to pay any damages and the concern, rather than risk the exposure incident upon a law suit, dropped the claim.

* * *

UNLOVING MOTHER'S.

In a recent article in the *Toledo Journal*, Louisa Markscheffel, gave some very thoughtful suggestions for the benefit of those mothers, alas! too common in our midst who look upon their children as "nuisance." We can do no better than to give the article entire.

I was sitting in a car, a horse car, the other day, and listening to the conversation, in an indifferent way, as one must, when it is loud enough for one to hear, when I heard one lady say to another: "How are the babies?" to which Madame responded, "oh they're all right, but they are such a nuisance."

I know that woman's character, from that remark, I could see the place her husband by courtesy calls home, I could see her badly trained and sparely loved children, who were reproved more than they were fondled, who will grow up not caring for their mother, nor her words, who will be disrespectful and disobedient.

I can see her wondering why it is that her children are not as good as other peoples, and why she can take no comfort with them.

They are "nuisances" to her now, and they always will be. She makes them feel that they are "nuisances" every day of their lives. She does not take them to her heart and when she has to reprove, let them know that it grieves her to do so, but that it is for their good, not for her own selfishness. The children of such a mother, of a woman who with a sneer says, "they are nuisances," cannot fail to know that they must make themselves as scarce as possible, that they must not expect sympathy from their selfish mother, that they will not get her companionship, in a word that they are nuisances to the unnatural woman who gave them birth, and that the less they bother her, the less they will be "nuisances."

I have seen girls and boys who came out of just such homes, and their tone and manner toward their mother's and father's were precisely what one might expect from a "nuisance," disrespectful, selfish, cynical morose, moody and uneven, they bore with them always the brand placed there by their unsympathetic parents.

* * *

RUBBERS.

Much of the discomfort of rubber shoes would be avoided if the wearers of them were a little more discriminating. Rubbers are of inestimable value in wet weather, but they should be instantly removed when the pavements become dry. Being water-proof, they prevent the natural exhalations of the skin. Wet feet resulting from confined perspiration are often more injurious than an unprotected exposure to the elements would be. Rubbers, like umbrellas, should be used only transiently.

Fashion in Repose.

Time was when sleeping rooms were simply furnished, and the "high goose feather bed" was the repository *par excellence* for the devotees of a decade. No matter how handsome the house, or luxurious the other furnishings all appointments for repose were plain and simple. Sheets hand-hemmed and smelling of "Sweet Lavender" slips and shams ruffled with Nainsook on Hamburg—and the simple patchwork quilt or unique counterpane of wover wool or white Marsailles were all sufficient for comfort and style.

Now over the costly mattress of curled hair is laid a comfort or unquilted pad of softest wool or eider down.

Next come the sheets of dainty linen hem stitched in some one of the drawn work designs so popular for lingerie. Next the fleecy blankets with Grecian borders in pale aesthetic colors, and the feathery quilt of silk or soft sateen: And again the rare and costly outer coverings—upon which much taste and ingenuity are expended with excellent effect. The rarest are formed of alternating bands of antique insertion and crazy patchwork. Months of delicious feminine toil are consumed in the construction of these ingenuous trifles, so deftly joined with feather-stitching as to become works of art. The same conceit in smaller pieces of course, extends itself to the shams. These souvenirs may be rendered monumental, by collecting rare bits of silk or velvet fragments of dresses worn by our friends or ourselves at different periods of life. This patchwork craze extends itself to other forms of decoration—and fancy riots amid the resources supplied by our dealers for rendering the bed of fashion *achef d oeuvre* of art, and this is just the time to secure rare souvenirs. A lady friend recently purchased at Lord and Taylor's, an antique set shams and spread, daintily lined with gold surah for $13. The original price was $25, but she just managed to strike that anxious period prior to the *Mercantile house-cleaning* known to commerce as stock-taking:—hence the bonanza in bed spreads. "I can change the lining if I like" she said exultantly—and so impart a different tone to the furni hing." Truly a lady so equipped may excite the envy of her fellow women and so defy the world. Yet a house-wife with a fern pattern spread or even remnant of Nottingham dexterously drawn over French silesia—may so adorn her spread and shams with dainty bows as to secure a sort of prettiness which bears small relation to the dollars and cents of elegance which devoid of taste and fitness are like the play of Hamlet, with the *cast* minus its hero.

Much depends perforce upon the person who does the buying of these pretty accessories, and much more upon the person who makes the bed. The mattress should have the first sheet drawn over without a crinkle, and carefully tucked in at the head board. No matter how the covering may flounder, the first sheet should remain smoothly and substantially intact. Then if the mercury should (by any chance) approach the vicinity of zero—the essential foot blanket should be arranged with precision, and other covers smoothly adjusted and tucked in at the foot-board; thus ensuring perfect neatness and comfort. So much for the *repository of fashion.*

No matter whether the sleepers there upon array themselves in simplest guise or in the pale toned silks in vogue for stylish under-dressing, it is always well to practise the divine precept.

"Cleanliness is akin to Godliness" and from our lapses of repose we draw strength and comfort wherewith to endure "the heat and burden of the day."

All white night-dresses are so garnished with colored ribbons as to lose their snowy semblance and seem en suite with surroundings.

Empire gowns of striped or polka dotted mull or sheer linen made Princess fashion with flowing Watteau back and sweeping lace cascade in front constitute the most popular style for making these dainty *robes de nutt*—though the night-dress with yoke of Hamburg or hand embroidery, to which are attached three full breadths slightly gored, is best liked by the slender beauty, with a dainty breast-pocket depending from the yoke inside, to hold the perfumed kerchiefs, and a strap set on under each arm, to sustain the girdle of ribbons which defines the waistline.

Tinted night dresses made of China or Tussore silk are deliciously effective, festooned with dainty ribbons, and garnished with jabots of lace. My lady recumbent usually chooses the color most becoming; one that will not kill by incongruous contrast, the other dainty toilette accessories of her bed chamber.

It is a noticeable feature of existing fashion, that there are just as many latitudes allowable in the coloring and construction of garments designed exclusively for home and rest, as for presentation to the world without.

The same spirit which has so gloriously developed the tea-gown and the breakfast sacque has extended itself to the slumber hours; and nothing is left undone to render restful and seductive "Natures sweet restorer balmy sleep." Nor this alone; the slumber robes and negligees of the Paterfamilias are quite as artistic and it must be admitted vastly more luxurious. They are not confined to any set fashion and certainly do not cramp the person at any point, yet these ornate triumphs of our Lords are quite as susceptible to dainty ornamentations as are those of the gentler sex. As in out-door fashions the small boys and girls and even babies of to-day follow in the wake of their elders; and whether the fabric be simple or costly—the styles are usually all that one's heart may desire.

Mothers have so satisfactorily tested the advantages of buying children's clothing direct from the manufacturers that myriads of small suits swiftly and effectively follow the samples and measurement. Blanks (sent on application) by this firm to the world out of town.

A Magnificent Doll's House.

The costliest doll's house probably in the world is that made by a Chicago man for his four-year-old daughter at a cost of $3,500. It is built of brick with a tower and cupola like an ancient castle, and looks for all the world like a reproduction of the great modern residence of some millionaire. It has a little flight of steps leading up to the solid oak front door and an electric push-bell for the convenience of the baby visitors of the happy mistress of the house. On this door, which, by the way, is four feet high, is the name of the proprietor on a silver plate. There is a hallway lighted by a miniature gas lamp suspended from the ceiling, and it is finished in the choicest of hardwoods. There are umbrella and hat racks of appropriate dimensions. Elegant draperies cover the parlor doors and the parlor is fitted up in grand style. The furniture is all of white enameled wood, covered with white brocaded silk. There is an elegant mantel filled with bric-a-brac of the choicest kind, and little lamps of the rarest patterns. A beautiful chandelier, furnished with real gas, hangs from the center of the room. Centre tables, divans, easy chairs, sofas, etc., fill up the apartment. Dolls from Paris occupy positions here and there, just like real people. Then there is a dining-room furnished complete, with sideboards, china closets, etc., of rich design. The bed-room is a marvel of beauty and is replete with all conveniences.

A French chemist has produced an artificial silk by the chemical treatment of cellulose. He obtains a thread which resembles silk very closely, and is equally strong and elastic. It is not attacked by water, cold or warm, nor by acids and alkalies moderately concentrated. A great drawback to this silk is that it is extremely inflammable, but it is possible that by a change of treatment it may be rendered less combustible. If this is done the new textile fabric will be of the greatest value.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1890.

The Temptation of Jesus.

LESSON TEXT.

(Luke 4 : 1-13. Memory verses, 1-4.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Jesus the Saviour of Men.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.*—Luke 2 : 14.

LESSON TOPIC: *Tempted by Satan.*

LESSON OUTLINE:
1. Through Natural Appetite, vs. 1-4.
2. Through Unhallowed Ambition, vs. 5-8.
3. Through Rash Confidence, vs. 9-13.

GOLDEN TEXT: *In that he himself hath suffered being tempted, he is able to succour them that are tempted.*—Heb. 2 : 18.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Luke 4 : 1-13. Tempted by Satan.
T.—Matt. 4 : 1-11. Matthew's parallel narrative.
W.—Mark 1 : 12, 13. Mark's parallel narrative.
T.—Job 1 : 6-22. Satan's assault on Job.
F.—Job 2 : 1-13. Satan's assault on Job.
S.—1 Chron. 21 : 1-14. Satan's assault on David.
S.—Luke 22 : 14-34. Satan's assault on Peter.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. THROUGH NATURAL APPETITE.

I. The Hungering Lord:
When they were completed, he hungered (2).
When he had fasted, . . . he afterward hungered (Matt. 4 : 2).
As he returned to the city, he hungered (Matt. 21 : 18).
I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat (Matt. 25 : 35).
I was an hungered, and ye gave me no meat (Matt. 25 : 42).

II. The Shrewd Appeal:
Command this stone that it become bread (3).
If thou art the Son of God, command . . . these stones (Matt. 4 : 3).
If thou art the Son of God, come down from the cross (Matt. 27 : 40).
The devil . . . put into the heart of Judas . . . to betray him (John 13: 2).
We are not ignorant of his devices (2 Cor. 2 : 11).

III. The Prompt Rejection:
Men shall not live by bread alone (4).
But he answered and said, It is written (Matt 4: 4).
Get thee behind me, Satan (Matt. 16: 23).
Stand against the wiles of the devil (Eph. 6: 11).
Whom withstand steadfast in your faith (1 Pet. 5: 9).

1. "Being tempted of the devil." (1) The scene; (2) The parties; (3) The assaults; (4) The victories.—The Lord's temptation; (1) Its processes; (2) Its purposes.
2. "I thou art the Son of God, command." (1) The doubt implied; (2) The demonstration asked.
3. "Man shall not live by bread alone." (1) Satan's appeal answered; (2) Jesus' policy defined.

II. THROUGH UNHALLOWED AMBITION.

I. A Sweeping Claim:
It hath been delivered unto me (6).
The prince of the world cometh (John 14: 30).
The prince of the power of the air (Eph. 2: 2).
The world-rulers of this darkness (Eph. 6: 12).
The god of this world (2 Cor. 4: 4).

II. An Alluring Offer.
If thou . . . wilt worship before me, it shall all be thine (7).
I will give thee . . . the earth for thy possession (Psa. 2: 8).
All these things will I give thee, if thou wilt . . . worship me (Matt. 4: 9).
They weighed unto him thirty pieces of silver (Matt. 26: 15).
He offered them money, saying, Give me also this power (Acts 8:19).

III. A Scriptural Rejoinder:
Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God (8).
Jesus said unto him, Again it is written (Matt. 4: 7).
Get thee hence, Satan; for it is written (Matt. 4: 10).
The sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God (Eph. 6: 17).
The word of God is living, and active (Heb. 4: 12).

1. "Showed him all the kingdoms of the world." (1) The great display; (2) The vile revealer; (3) The pure observer.—(1) The tempter; (2) The tempted; (3) The temptation.
2. "To thee will I give all this authority." (1) The world's sovereign; (2) The world's Saviour.
3. "Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God." God's law; (1) A guide to duty; (2) A defense in temptation.

III. THROUGH RASH CONFIDENCE.

I. Presumption Urged:
If thou art the Son of God, cast thyself down (9).
The soul that doeth aught with an high hand . . . shall be cut off (Num. 15: 30).
The man that doeth presumptuously . . . shall die (Deut. 17: 12).
Renounce God, and die (Job 2: 9).
Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins (Psa. 19: 13).

II. Presumption Refused:
Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God (12).
Ye shall not tempt the Lord your God (Deut. 6: 16).
Again it is written, Thou shalt not tempt the Lord (Matt. 4: 7).
Neither let us tempt the Lord (1 Cor. 10: 9).
Do we provoke the Lord to jealousy? (1 Cor. 10: 22).

III. Jesus Triumphant:
The devil . . . departed from him for a season (13).
The devil leaveth him; . . . angels came and ministered (Matt. 4: 11).
The prince of the world . . . hath nothing in me (John 14: 30).
Tempted like as we are, yet without sin (Heb. 4: 15).
Death and Hades were cast into the lake of fire (Rev. 20: 14).

1. "If thou art the Son of God, cast thyself down from hence." (1) Satan's knowledge; (2) Satan's insinuation; (3) Satan's proposal.
2. "Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God." (1) A well-chosen text; (2) A well-adapted application; (3) A well-earned triumph.—(1) A rule for Jesus; (2) A rule for us.
3. "He departed from him." (1) Why Satan came; (2) What Satan did; (3) Why Satan departed.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

TEMPTATION.

Not from God (Jas. 1 : 13).
From Satan (1 Chron. 21 : 1 ; 1 Thess. 3 : 5).
Through evil associates (Prov. 1 : 10 ; 16 : 29 ; 1 Cor. 15 : 33).
Through evil natures (Prov. 28 : 20 ; 1 Tim. 6 : 9 ; Jas. 1 : 14).
Through worldly surroundings (Prov. 30 : 8, 9).
Not overpowering (1 Cor. 10 : 13).
God delivers tempted saints (2 Pet. 2 : 9).
Endured, brings blessing (Jas. 1 : 2-4, 12).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

INTERVENING EVENTS.—It is probable that Jesus was led by the Spirit to be tempted immediately after his baptism, recorded in the last lesson. No events are mentioned in the Gospels as occurring between these two, and the temptation is said to have taken place "immediately" ["straightway," in Rev. Ver.] in Mark 1 : 12. At this time, Jewish legened was in almost exact antithesis to the gospel account of the temptation of Jesus. Instead of Satan assaulting the Messiah, it was then the prevailing belief, and had been for ages, that the Arch-Enemy would be overwhelmed, and fall on his face at the sight of him. It has long been recognized, therefore, that this account is one of the many difficulties which those who hold to the mythical interpretation of the gospel narrative must overcome. The historical part of St. John's Gospel, in chapter 1, does not begin until after the temptation. It was not the purpose of that work to detail earlier history; that had been done in the synoptic Gospels. Apparently, at this time, the reputation of John had reached its culminating point. The Pharisees and ecclesiastical rulers at Jerusalem were attracted by it. The agitation that the new preacher was creating, had assumed too great proportions to be left longer unnoticed. Accordingly a deputation of priests and Levites were sent, probably as the representatives of the Sanhedrin, to put certain queries to John. He denied that he was "the Christ," or "Elijah," or "that prophet," and therefore there was no legal ground of accusation against him, however much they might have desired it. It was on the following day that John sees Jesus coming, probably returning from his temptations, and points him out to those around about. The genealogical record of Jesus is inserted by Luke between his accounts of the baptism and the temptation.

PLACES.—The traditional scene of the temptation is a mountain near Jericho, called Quarantania,—from the forty days' fast. "The wilderness" may have been that of Judea, on the western shore of the Dead Sea; although some think it was the wilderness of Sinai, where Moses and Elijah fasted and were sore tried. Every night a priest was stationed on some lofty portion of the temple at Jerusalem, watching. As soon as the pale rays of the morning light began to flicker over the far-off Judean hills, he announced it as the signal for offering the morning sacrifice. It has by some been held that it was to one of these elevated points that "Satan" led Jesus. Others hold that the "pinnacle of the temple" was probably the portico (Royal Porch) overlooking, from a precipitous height of 450 feet, the valley of the Kidron.

TIME.—The forty days extended from some time in January, A. U. C. 780 (A. D. 27), to the latter half of February. This leaves a sufficient interval before the first passover.

PERSONS.—Jesus; the Devil (here called "Satan," or, in the other accounts, "the tempter"). According to Matthew and Mark, angels came and ministered unto Jesus.

INCIDENTS.—The forty days' fast; the three temptations, each answered by a citation from Scripture; the temporary departure of Satan.

PARALLEL PASSAGES.—Matt. 4 : 1-11 ; Mark 1 : 12, 13.

The great majority of these microscopic plants are what bonanists call bacteria, the smallest form of vegetable life. So small are they that it would take, in some cases, as many as fifteen thousand of them arranged in a row to extend an inch. They have different forms, some being round, some oval, some rod-shaped, and others much the shape of a corkscrew, or spiral. In all cases they are so small that one needs a powerful microscope to study them, and in no case can we perceive them singly with the naked eye. When countless millions of them are grouped together in a mass or colony, we can see them about as we are able to see at a great distance an approaching army, of which we are totally unable to distinguish a single soldier.

We have said that these bacteria move about; and this is true of most of them, although there are some which do not seem to move at all, but remain fixed where they find a good feeding place. Those that have motion behave in a very peculiar manner; some wobble about in one place without moving forward in the least; others dart hither and thither, back and forth, at an apparently furious rate, rocking and twirling about, and turning a hundred somersaults as they move along.

Bacteria multiply very rapidly, and they do this in a strange way. A single one breaks itself in two; then each half grows to be as large as the first. Then these, in turn, divide up again, and so on, until from a single one we have many thousands in a short time. To give you the figures, such as they are, a single one can multiply at so enormous a rate that in forty-eight hours it can produce something like 280,000,000,000 of bacteria. Great consequences follows this enormous increase of bacteria; for, while one which is so small in itself can do little, the vast army resulting from the multiplication of one is able to accomplish much.

FARM NOTES.

CUTTING FODDER BY HAND.—A shrewd writer observes that the farmer who continues to chop up cornstalks and other coarse feed by hand needn't wonder if his sons take a dislike to farming and quit it for some pleasanter employment the first opportunity. Many a young man leaves the farm because he has a liking for machinery, and desire to work where he will direct forces of steam or horse power rather than do all with muscles. Such a youngster is just now especially needed on the farm. More and more is skill with complicated mechanism needed in the ordinary operations of the farm. Probably in a few years a majority of farmers will find it profitable to keep a steam engine, to saw wood, cut fodder and furnish power for many operations now performed by hand. More than a few boys have acquired a distaste for farming by being required hour after hour to turn grindstones or swing the revolving churn.

POOR FARMING AND POOR HORSES.—Some one who is evidently a shrewd observer declares that poor farming and poor horses go hand in hand—that, like "birds of a feather," they "flock together." And he further affirms that one never sees a good crop of any kind raised by a lot of broken down plugs, or an inferior class of horses, except where the land is so productive that it would be impossible to raise a poor crop. A poor farm may be made much better by farming crops in the best possible manner. If deep ploughing is best, it cannot well be done, or done at all, with inferior horses. The preparation of the ground for planting is a laborious task, and without strong horses it cannot be well done. In short, there is no work on the farm that a good team cannot do to a better advantage than a poor one, and for that reason, if nothing else, a farmer stands in his own light when he tries to get along with an inferior class of horses.

OUR READERS will do well to examine carefully the remarkable offers made by "The Purchasing Co." of 614 Chestnut St., Phila. Benny Salinger, Manager. The rare bargains in rich new jewelry are very attractive. Among these are a ladies' $2.50 glove ring, with Brazilian Pebble for $1; a gents' real intaglio stone, $3 ring, for $1; a new design six cluster stone, $4 ring, for $1.50; a $3.50 solid gold scarf pin, with Rhinestone, $1.50; a beautiful $2 earring for 75 cents; a $4 gold front lace pin of new design, with Rhinestone, $2.; a $2.50 solid gold ring, in Cameo, Intaglio, or Tiger Cameo, $1.25; &c., &c., &c.

If a $25 piece of jewelry cannot be distinguished from one that sells for $4, and can here be bought for $2, this "Purchasing Co." should receive all praise for assisting people of taste to exercise a most commendable economy. And the cheaper article is the BEST, for it locks up less capital!

THE PROFIT DERIVED.—The largest profit derived is from the manure, as but 30 per cent. of the food eaten is digested and assimilated, the cattle carrying away from the farm but that proportion, though this may vary according to the kind of food provided. If the cattle gave no profit, when sold, over the cost of the food, the manure would still remain as a large item in their favor. The fattening of steers, however, as at present practiced, is for the farmer to go on the market and buy a lot for that purpose. If he becomes interested in the improvement of his stock he will learn that it is cheaper to raise his steers and fatten them for he can secure more beef from a well-bred 3-year old steer than from two steers bought from dealers, as there is just that difference between the two classes of animals. Good breeding, with the use of ensilage and grain, and the young animals forced in growth from the start, will not only give a larger profit but allow more land to be cultivated by a more enonomical system of feeding.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Tribune* stored winter pears on the floor and shelves of a large closet and left them to ripen in total darkness, the door being occasionally opened for ventilation. When gathered they were hard and green, but the last of November they took on a beautiful shade of yellow, were soft, sweet and of delicious flavor.

We print in another column the 42d Annual Statement of The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Philadelphia. This exhibit shows total assets of over fifteen million dollars, and a surplus over all liabilities to policy holders of over two million and a half dollars; these figures are sufficiently gratifying, but the statement of new business written during the past year is simply marvelous, showing as it does a grand total of assets of $15,174,078.23 and a surplus of $1,894,668.39. It is very evident that the Penn Mutual means to keep its position at the head of the column, and there it deserves to stay, as there is not in the country a more carefully managed and honestly conducted Company. The watchwords of the officers of the Penn Mutual seems to be Enterprise, Integrity and Liberality to Policy-holders.

Excessive growth or fattening is at a great expense of food. Better a continuous good growth and no cramming stages.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

The man who buys good animals and gives them scrub feed ought, to be consistent, not to hoist his umbrella in a rain-storm.

Cann's Kidney Cure for Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c. Cure guaranteed. 831 Arch Street, Philad'a. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5, or druggist. 1000 certificates of cures. Try it.

Roman gold buckets with cut glass interiors are a new idea in inkstands.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

Menu for Afternoon Tea.—Rolled chicken sandwiches, olives, gherkins, wafers, tea.

Afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

CREAM CANDY.—Place a large cupful of white sugar and three tablespoonfuls of water in a porcelain kettle and let it boil until a drop dropped into a cup of cold water will harden. The moment it will do this add a teaspoonful of vanilla and one-half teaspoonful of cream tartar; pour into a buttered dish, and when cool work until perfectly white; cut in squares and set away to cool.

BROWN JOE.—2 cups of indian meal, 2 cups of flour, 1 cup of molasses, 1 pint of milk, 1 teaspoonful of soda, 1 teaspoonful of salt. Steam 6 hours; to be eaten warm as bread. Delicious with baked beans.

The Old, Old Story.

A little cough; a feeling ill;
A headache oft; a daily chill;
A slower walk; a quickened breath;
A frequent talk of coming death.
No strength to rise from day to day;
From loving eyes he fades away.
Now lifts no more the weary head,
The struggle's o'er; the man is dead.

Such is the fatal progress of consumption. How often is repeated the old, old story. Yet not half so often as it was before the knowledge came to mankind that there was a discovery in medical science by which the dread disease could be arrested in its early stages and the patient restored to health. This wonderful remedy, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Thousands of cures follow the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. 50 cents.

Generally, he who sells hay from his farm pays a high rate of interest for the money he gets.

Never Surpassed.

Intemperance, gluttony, exposure, excesses and evil habits of all sorts vitiates the blood, taxes the vital force and embarasses the functions of the important organs of digestion, nutrition and excretion. The body becomes disordered and sick and the healthy action of nature is hindered. Centuries ago, the old monks who were the wise doctors, found St. Bernard Vegetable Pill the best aid to nature by stimulating the torpid liver, kidneys, skin and bowels. A sample of the St. Bernard Vegetable Pills will be sent *free* to all applicants. Address, St. Bernard, Box 2416, New York.

Without cleanliness in the dairy all efforts to produce the best butter or cheese are vain.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

SEAL } A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

☞ Sold by Druggists, 75 cents.

For the nutrition of live stock and the conservation of soil fertility, grass is the world's royal crop.

Dobbins' Electric Soap does not chap the hands, being *perfectly pure*. Many people afflicted with salt Rheum have been cured by its use. Preserves and whitens clothes. Have your grocer order it and try it *now*.

The proper plunder of mankind is man.

A box wind matches free to smokers of "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar.

Forest leaves for bedding cost only the expense of gathering.

The Standard

"I regard Hood's Sarsaparilla as having passed above the grade of what are commonly called patent or proprietary medicines," said a well known physician recently. 'It is fully entitled to be considered a standard medicine, and has won this position by its undoubted merit and by the many remarkable cures it has effected. For an alterative and tonic it has never been equalled, and physicians are glad to have their patients take so reliable and trustworthy a medicine."

N. B.—Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Forty-Second Annual Statement
OF THE
PENN MUTUAL LIFE
Insurance Co. of Philadelphia.

Net Assets, January 1, 1889		$12,951,924 04
Receipts during the year:		
For Premiums	$3,084,562 56	
For interest, etc.	823,880 52	3,908,443 08
		$16,860,367 12
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Claims by Death	$960,842 00	
Matured Endowment	180,298 00	
Payments to Annuitants	99 12	
Surrendered Policies	216,433 69	
†Premium Abatements	532,383 54	
Total Paid Policyholders	$1,790,047 35	
Added to Reserve,	$1,210,981 00	
Taxes and Legal Expenses	$105,077 70	
Salaries, Medical Fees and Office Expenses	139,885 84	
Commissions to Agents and Rents	371,176 48	
Agency and other Expenses	126,407 92	
Advertising, Printing and Supplies	26,448 74	
Office Furniture	2,925 95	$2,561,969 98
Net Assets, Jan. 1, 1890		$14,298,397 14
†Being sums allowed in reduction of collectible premiums.		
ASSETS.		
City Loans, Railroad and Water Bonds, Bank and other stocks		$6,260,161 15
Mortgages and Ground Rents (first liens)		4,499,206 24
Premium Notes secured by policies, etc.		597,479 38
Loans on Collaterals, etc.		1,974,865 75
Home Office and Real Estate bought to secure loans		813,808 88
Cash in Trust Companies and on hand		152,875 74
Net Ledger Assets as above,		$14,298,397 14
Net Deferred and Unreported Premiums		$403,205 92
Interest Due and Accrued, etc.		110,488 32
Market Value of Stocks, Bonds, etc., over cost		361,986 85
Gross Assets, January 1, 1890,		$15,174,078 23
LIABILITIES.		
Death Claims Reported, but awaiting proof	$115,125 00	
Reserve at 4 per cent. to re-insure Risks	12,718,698 00	
Surplus on Life Rate Endowments and Unreported Policies, etc.	445,586 84	
Surplus, 4 per cent. basis	1,894,668 39	
		$15,174,078 23
Surplus at 4½ per cent., Pennsylvania Standard (Estimated.)		$2,626,196 39
New Business of the Year:		
6,786 policies, for		$18,341,865 00
Insurance Outstanding, Dec. 31, 1889, 31,408 policies for		$78,902,420 00

EDWARD M. NEEDLES, President.
HORATIO S. STEPHENS, Vice-President.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary and Treasurer.
JESSE J. BARKER, Actuary.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

THE PURCHASING CO.,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 614 Chestnut Street,
OFFERS THE FOLLOWING IMMENSE BARGAINS:

No. 997.
A Ladies' Glove Ring. This is rolled gold, richly chased on both sides, with a Brazilian Pebble in the centre. Retail price, $2.50; our price, $1.

No. 914.
A Gentleman's Real Intaglio Stone Ring, with a handsome head carved on the stone; set plain, with curled edges; has fancy pieces on sides engraved to match top. This ring is finely finished, equaled to any Gold Ring. Retail price, $3; our price, $1.

No. 982.
This is a **Six Cluster Stone Ring** of our own design. It has a plain shank, and is set with six of the most brilliant stones. We can recommend this as a special bargain. Retail price, $4; our price, $1.50.

No. 2438.

Solid Gold Gent's Scarf Pin, with beautiful setting, and a real Rhinestone. The entire article is solid gold, and well made. Must be seen to be appreciated. Retail price, $3.50; our price, $1.50.

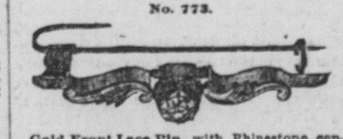
No. 3226.

A new gold-wire **Swing Ear-Ring.** The top is gold front, perforated and beautifully engraved. It has a new six-point setting and a 32 fawcett Rhinestone.
Retail price, $2. Our price, 75c.

No. 3207.

A new six point setting **Earing,** fits close to the ear and has a patent push back, set with a very brilliant clear stone.
Retail price, $1.50; our price, 75c.

No. 773.



Gold Front Lace Pin, with Rhinestone centre. Has a patent safety pin attached. Is well made and entirely new. Retail price, $4; our price, $2.

No. 1336½.

A Solid Gold Ring can be had in either Cameo, Intaglio, or Tiger Cameo. Stone is finely cut, with a full figure on it; sides are nicely engraved. The general construction of this ring is very fine. Jewelers retail it for $2.50; our price, $1.25.

In ordering please mention number of article to avoid mistakes.

The above articles will be sent by Registered Mail free, on receipt of the money which has to accompany the order. As to our responsibility, ask the publisher of this paper.

Purchasing Co
614 CHESTNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.
BENNY SALINGER, Manager.

$75 TO **$250 A MONTH** can be made working for us. Persons preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

FREEMAN & MONEY, Washington, D. C. PATENT, PENSION, CLAIM AND LAND ATTORNEYS. H. D. MONEY, 16 years Member of Congress. A. A. FREEMAN, 8 years Asst U. S. Att'y-Gen.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc., thoroughly taught by MAIL. Circulars free. Bryant's College, 457 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED A CANVASSER for this town and vicinity. Something sure to take. Write for full particulars to MRS. S. D. ARMBRUSTER, Philadelphia, Woman's Exchange, 19 S. 13th Street.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

OPIUM HABIT. Only Certain and easy CURE in the World. Dr. J. L. STEPHENS, Lebanon, O

KIDDER'S PASTILLES Sure relief. Price 80cts. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass. **ASTHMA.**

HOUSEHOLD.

IT IS OFTEN a trouble to housekeepers to find sufficient variety for breakfast, but where strict economy has not to be studied there are a number of dishes from which to make selections, and it is well if possible for the housekeeper to have in her mind, or better still on a placard placed in the kitchen for the purpose, a number of bills of fare for some ten days or two weeks in advance.

Some cookery books give special chapters on breakfast and supper dishes; in others hints may be got from the list of entries. Presuming that nitrogenous and "relishy" articles are chiefly meant, there is a wide choice in bacon, fried or broiled; ham, ditto and cold; chops and steaks; sausages, hot and cold (the latter not distressing bilious people); pickled pork; cold tongue; pates or potted meats (which are quite wholesome if turned out at once on opening the tins); sardines; kidneys and sweetbreads; fish fried, or smoked fish broiled; omelettes, and eggs boiled and poached; various kinds of seasoned meat pies. Any of the above may of course be wholesome or unwholesome for different people. The well-known "excellent substitute for butter at breakfast" put on butter, may get down another slice, and is most wholesome; dry toast, allowed to get cold, may sometimes be eaten after everything else. If more bulky farinaceous food is desired, and appetite fails for porridge, hominy, or bread-and-milk (which should be attacked first, if atall), potatoes mashed, or cold ones roughly mashed and done with pepper and salt in the fryingpan, will often be eaten with some of the above, and so will tomatoes nicely grilled or stewed. And, finally, it helps along to drink coffee made with-three-fourths of boiling milk, making the coffee rather strong, of course.

OLD VIRGINIA RECIPES.—To Spice beef (Virginia fashion).—Suppose your round to be 25-pounds weight. Take one-half ounce of saltpetre, two tablespoonfuls (heaping) of brown sugar; pulverize the former and mix well with the sugar, then rub thoroughly into the beef in all directions. Lay it in a tub or a cask 48 hours. Have ready one and one-half ounces of ground black pepper, two ounces of ground allspice, one ounce of ground cloves, and four handfuls of fine salt; mix these well together and again rub thoroughly into the meat; return it to the cask or tub with what remains of the mixture, and repeat the process daily for a fortnight, when the beef is ready to be used. It will keep a long time.

Lemons Pickled.—Two dozen lemons—pare the yellow rind from them as thin as possible; slit them across at the ends and pack them in dry salt for three days; then lay them to dry in the sun, allowing some of the salt to adhere to them; two days' hot sun will be sufficient. Put them in a porcelain-lined kettle with two quarts of vinegar, four ounces of white pepper and white mustard seed mixed, and one grated nutmeg; let them all boil thoroughly together five minutes. Always see that they are well covered with vinegar. This is a superb pickle and beautiful in appearance.

A PANCAKE MACHINE.—A machine of interest to housewives has been invented by a man in Ilion, which threatens to revolutionize the present way of making pancakes. The batter is placed in what may be termed a hopper on top of the small machine, which is placed on the breakfast table. When cakes are wanted the machine, which works by a spring, is set in motion, and the batter passes between two very highly-polished rollers, heated very hot by a spirit lamp, the cakes are thus rolled off and cut in the required shape by a sharp knife and thrown upon the plate which is ready to receive them.

A DAINTY DESSERT.—Nicely made cranberry jelly which has been thoroughly strained, and made a little sweeter than when served with turkey or as a sauce, makes a beautiful dish in connection with blanc-mange. Put into the mould first a layer of cranberry jelly, then blanc-mange, then cranberry, then blanc-mange, and so on until the mould is full, set in the refrigerator until wanted, and serve with powdered sugar and cream. It will add a great deal to the appearance of the dish if a paper-lace mat is used on the dish in which the jelly is served.

GRIDDLE MUFFINS.—Melt in one quart of warm milk two ounces of the best butter, and set aside until cold; beat four eggs until very light, and make a batter by adding alternately, and very gradually, a little of the milk and butter and flour, until the batter is of proper consistency (it must be rather thin); stir in two even teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Bake in buttered muffin rings on a hot griddle that has been buttered or rubbed over with suet. They must be torn open to butter them when eaten, as cutting them open makes them heavy.

Card of Thanks.

If the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam should publish a card of thanks, containing expressions of gratitude which come to him daily, from those who have been cured of severe throat and lung troubles by the use of Kemp's Balsam, it would fill a fair-sized book. How much better to invite all to call on any druggist and get a free sample bottle that you may test for yourself its power. Large bottles 50c and $1.

According to the *Herald*, there are upwards of 10,000 professional beggars in New York.

Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla if you want an honest, reliable medicine. Do not take any other which is alleged to be "about the same" or "just as good." Insist upon having Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is peculiar to itself. Sold by all druggists. Try it.

Leo XIII will be 80 years old on March 2, should he live till then.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer Axle Grease lasts four times as long as any other. Use it, and save your horses and wagons. A trial will prove that we are right.

Stanley writes that his head is snow-crowned the result of busy cares.

COPYRIGHT. 1889

"Tell me," the teacher, smiling, said,
"The name of names most dear."
And she glanced at each thoughtful little face
As she waited the answer to hear.
But startled was she when a hand was raised,
And a face between smiles and tears
Was turned to her and in eager tone,
A little maid's answer—all her own—
Was lisped: "Please, Miss, Dr. Pierce."

The teacher laughed heartily as she told her friends, but when she discovered that the little one's mother had for years been a sufferer from disease peculiar to her sex, and had been cured by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, she felt like hugging the little darling whose answer thus spoke her love for her mother.

Thousands of women bless the day when Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was first brought to their attention.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only remedy for woman's peculiar weaknesses and delicate ailments, sold by druggists, under a **positive guarantee** from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. Certificate of guarantee printed on its wrapper, and faithfully carried out by the proprietors for many years.

As an invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon; being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms, commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

A Book of 160 pages, on Woman: Her Diseases and their Self-cure, mailed (*sealed in plain envelope*) on receipt of ten cents, in stamps.

Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS: PURELY VEGETABLE and PERFECTLY HARMLESS. Unequaled as a LIVER PILL.

Smallest, Cheapest, Easiest to take. One tiny, Sugar-coated Pellet a dose. Cures Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels. 25 cents a vial, by druggists.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
25 CTS — 25 CTS

Best Cough Medicine. Recommended by Physicians. Cures where all else fails. Pleasant and agreeable to the taste. Children take it without objection. By druggists.

You will Save Money, Time, Pain, Trouble, AND WILL CURE

CATARRH

By Using

ELY'S

Cream Balm

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

Children always Enjoy It.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is almost as palatable as milk.

Children enjoy it rather than otherwise. A MARVELLOUS FLESH PRODUCER it is indeed, and the little lads and lassies who take cold easily, may be fortified against a cough that might prove serious, by taking Scott's Emulsion after their meals during the winter season.

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FITS STOPPED FREE Marvelous Success. Insane Persons Restored. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

For all Brain & Nerve Diseases. Only sure cure for Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send name, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. 6 667

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Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not effected by heat. ☞ GET THE GENUINE.

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Only $1.00, Postpaid, 650 Pages, Or only $1.50, Postpaid, 1224 Pages.

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It is invaluable to Germans who are not thoroughly familiar with English, or to Americans who wish to learn German. Consider how easily you can master German with the aid of this Dictionary if a half hour per day is devoted to study, how much benefit can be derived from the knowledge, and hasten to send for this first-class book. You will never regret it.

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Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Sold only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. ENGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. B. DYCHE & CO., Chicago. Trade Mark. **$1.00.** Sold by Druggists.

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NEW PATENT. Saves time and trouble. An indispensable article for every household. No lady should be without it.

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Full information of an Easy and Speedy Cure. Apply to Dr J. C. Hoffman, Jefferson, Wisconsin.

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INFORMATION about ARKANSAS, Good lands, low prices, easy terms, mild climate, variety of crops. Maps and circulars free. THOS. ESSEX, Land Com'r, Little Rock, Arkansas.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous rms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, FEB. 20.

There is no Store

In Bellefonte just like

"THE RACKET."

Goods different. Styles different. Way of doing business different.

It has been a lively business from the start.

My old customers and kind friends at Woodward and Spring Mills can probably tell you the reason

WHY?

G. R. SPIGELMEYER.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Ask at your store for Calla Lily flour—it is No. 1.

—Cal Tressler, formerly of Linden Hall, died of fever at Houserville.

—J. D. Gentzel, of Gregg, gave us a call. Read his sale in REPORTER.

—Isaac Haupt can tell you that advertising in the REPORTER pays big. He tried it.

—Our old Democratic friend, John Wagner, of Bellefonte, is quite ill with the grippe.

—Mr. John E. Reish, farmer, near Centre Hill, has been quite ill for a number of weeks.

—John Stoner has purchased the John Love farm near Tusseyville. Price paid $5500.

—Dr. G. W. Hosterman was gone on a several days visit to relatives in Rebersburg.

—John Sweeney, of this place, left on Tuesday for Mound City, Ks., where he expects to permanently locate.

—If you wish to purchase live stock, farm implements, or household goods, read the public sales in this issue.

—The weather is mild; robins and blue birds are about, and up at Willows peach blossoms are out. Did you ever?

—Messrs. Jerome Harper and James Harris, of Bellefonte, were circulating among our handsome ones on Wednesday evening.

—One who was to see the prisoners the other day, says that the old lady, Mrs. Weaver, is downcast, but that the daughter, Fietta, seems to feel at ease.

—Little facts: Lots of mud. Lots of grip. Lots of folks wishing for a freeze. Lots of ice wanted. Lots of work for the doctors. Lots of folks at Hopkins' hanging. Lots of public sales in REPORTER.

—That Poe Mills shooting story was a big lie—the REPORTER knew, and therefore didn't print it. Those Klinefelter folks are nice people. The REPORTER always has news straight and reliable.

—A common scold is doubtless a great nuisance in a neighborhood where the rest of the people are quiet, orderly and peaceable, but how to punish such an offender is a question which occasionally puzzles a judge.

—John Neighdy died at his home near State College on Tuesday morning. He was aged about 66 years. His death was caused by a complication of diseases from which he has been a great and constant sufferer for several years.

—Lewins now has his counters stocked with the best lot of ready-made clothing yet brought to Centre county and at the most astonishing low prices. Lewins always leads—he never follows. You never heard a customer complain of any article of clothing purchased of honest Sam Lewins.

—The points given by the REPORTER of Andrews confession were the only true and reliable ones published. Taking those and the evidence as brought out at the trial by Judge Orvis, and you have the complete facts as will be given in confession when printed entire. The REPORTER is always reliable and straight, and anything said against the REPORTER is neither reliable nor straight, sure as you have la grippe.

—A young woman by the name o Wilson made several attempts to commit suicide in Bellefonte on Thursday. She first purchased poison but it was discovered and taken from her. She next tried the razor, but it was also taken from her. The young women finally undressed herself and lay in her exposed codition in the damp cellar until the authorities took case in hand and placed her in jail.

HANGED!

THE LAW AN TERRIBLE AVENGER!

HOPKINS HANGED AT 10 O'CLOCK, TO-DAY.

THE ROPE BREAKS

When the Fatal Trap is Sprung to Launch Hopkins Into Eternity the Rope Breaks, and He Drops to the Ground All in a Heap—Is Picked up Unconscious and Carried Back Upon the Scaffold—He Makes a Statement On the Scaffold.

W. Seely Hopkins today paid the penalty of the law by forfeiting his life for the murder of his wife and mother-in-law.

There was an immense throng of people in town from all parts of the county, and the crowds began to gather in early. The morning trains were full, and with those who came on foot and in conveyances, the streets were filled.

The monotony of Wednesday was broken for Hopkins by a visit from his brother and brother-in-law, J. Bert Hopkins, and Mr. Boher, of Rochester, N. Y. who arrived about noon and immediately after dinner went to the doomed man's cell. As they entered the cell and the brothers clasped hands, the first words spoken were by Seely, who inquired "How is mother, and does she know?" On being told that she did not and would not, it seemed as if a load had been lifted off his mind. The conversation then became commonplace, each indulging in a cigar, and by common consent avoiding any mention of the vital issue. Before they retired Seely gave his brother a $2 50 gold piece, inscribed with the date, "Feb. 20, 1890," requesting him to keep it as a remembrance.

During the evening the visit was again repeated. Others also visited the prisoner and said their last good bye. Hopkins rested well during the night and arose about 4 o'clock this morning.

THE LAST NIGHT ON EARTH.

The friends of the condemned man stayed with him until 12 o'clock. Hopkins then retired to bed and slept soundly from that till 3 o'clock this morning when he awoke and made his toilet. His breakfast of toast and eggs was soon after brought in and he ate heartily, talking with his attendants in a friendly and lively manner.

When he arose in the morning he said he felt very good, quite different than he has felt for some time, as though he were enroute on a enjoyable trip. He explained this feeling as a sign of his forgiveness and his great belief of Heaven.

After he had eaten his breakfast it was cleared away. Promptly at 8.10 Deputy Sheriff Robert Wilson, Sheriff Cook, special deputy Bamford, W. F. Reeder, counsel for the prisoner, and District Attorney Meyer filed in and the

DEATH WARRANT AGAIN READ TO HIM

By Deputy Wilson. During the reading of the instrument, which was very lengthy and took some time, Hopkins stood unmoved and once when Deputy Wilson became somewhat affected and his voice trembled, Hopkins looked up and smiled at Deputy Wilson for his want of nerve, and placed his hand on him to see if he trembled. When the deputy finished reading the warrant, Hopkins shook hands with those present and his grasp was the firmest and least nervous of any.

He spoke to District Attorney Meyer and said he bore him no malice. That he had simply performed his duty and he was satisfied. He said he had no malice toward none, and had forgiven all his enemies even as he himself had been forgiven.

In the cell, after the reading of the death warrant, his friends spent all the time possible with him. His spiritual advisers, Rev. G P. Sarvis and A. L Long, were also present. It was a little past nine o'clock when

HIS DINNER OF TURKEY

was served to him as he had previously requested, and of which he partook heartily. Afterwards his friends said a final farewell, a last prayer was offered and the

MARCH TO THE GALLOWS BEGAN

with the procession in order as follows, Sheriffs Cooke and Leahy, of Lock Haven; Deputy Barmford and Capt. Clark; Hopkins, supported on the right by Rev. Sarvis, and on the left by A. T. Long. It was just ten o'clock when the jury took their places at the door of the jail and the sheriff went up to bring down the prisoner. Two hundred and one persons awaited the arrival of the procession to the gallows in the yard below, whence it arrived at 10.07, followed by the jury of twelve men. Hopkins walked with a firm step, and the procession slowly ascended the scaffold in the order it proceeded from his cell. Immediately on reaching the platform of the scaffold all kneeled down and A. T. Long offered a prayer of three minutes' length commending the doomed man to his Maker. Hopkins kneeled and leaned his one arm on Rev. Sarvis, and the other rested on Sheriff Cooke. On the scaffold with him were Sheriff Cooke, Sheriff Leahy. Deputy Sheriff Wilson, Special Deputy Bamford, and his spiritual advisers, Rev. Sarvis and A. T. Long. After the prayer was offered Hopkins was given an opportunity to speak and accordingly he advanced to the railing and said,

"Good bye, kind friends. I leave this world without an enemy. God has forgiven me my terrible crime. There is another thing I wish to speak of before I go, and that is about a report that has been in circulation around this town regarding a Miss Baney and Miss Bartlet, who was accused of being too sociable with me in my cell. The story is all an untruth and I wish to vindicate them of all such charges. Again Good bye.

The prisoner then stepped back on the trap and Sheriff Leahy took him by one arm and Deputy Bamford by the other while Sheriff Cook proceeded to tie his arms and legs. Hopkins then said to Sheriff Cook: "Sheriff, you have been very kind to me and I thank you from the bottom of my heart. Good bye." He then bid good bye to Deputy Sheriff Wilson and his guard Clell Bamford. He was then securely pinioned by having his limbs bound at the ankles and above the knees and his arms handcuffed behind his back. The rope was adjusted at 10.14 and the

BLACK CAP PUT ON

a few seconds later. Just before the cap was drawn the prisoner again called "farewell to all."

It was but a few seconds after the black cap was adjusted till all walked off of the scaffold and Sheriff Cook sprung the trap at just 10.15 o'clock.

THE ROPE BROKE

and the man fell to the ground. Instantly there were a half dozen men picked him up and the Sheriff readjusted the rope and at 10.20 the trap was sprung for the second time and William Seely Hopkins, the murderer of his wife and mother in law was swinging in mid air.

With the first fall the prisoner was rendered senseless and dead to all feeling. His neck was not broken, however, until the second drop. The breaking of the rope was through no fault of the sheriff as it had been thoroughly tested several days ago and again this morning.

PRONOUNCED DEAD.

It was just ten minutes, or at 10.25, after the first fall when Hopkins' pulse ceased to beat. His heart shortly afterward ceased its throbbing and at 10.35 he was pronounced dead. He was cut down at 10.38, and at once turned over to the undertaker, Henry Harris & Son, who would fix up the body—embalm it and put it in a casket. It will be shipped to his home at Rochester, N. Y., on the 4.30 train this afternoon from Bellefonte.

INCIDENTS OF THE EVENT.

Hopkins when the rope broke the first time trembled violently. There was a great jerking and twitching of the arms and limbs. When the second drop was made, the man hung limp and lifeless—not a movement being visible.

It, of course, was a very unfortunate affair that the rope broke, but it was universally believed to have been the best for the man. His senses were entirely deadened and the crowd was afraid the inevitable twitching and jerking of the body and limbs which would inevitably have followed if the rope had not broken.

As to Sheriff Cooke, he did his duty well, very well, and is to be highly commended on the complete arrangements he had made, and for the fine working order with which everything was done He was not a bit nervous although some what excited when the rope broke.

The final act has now been done and the muderer of Esther Wigamen and her daughter Maggie, the wife of W. Seely Hopkins the murderer has been avenged.

THE JURY THAT VIEWED THE BODY.

Following are the names of the men that composed the jury selected by the Sheriff to view the body and pronounce it dead:

I. N. Gorden, Bellefonte.
W. F. Reynolds, Jr., Bellefonte.
William Houser, Bellefonte.
Dr. Dunviddie, Philipsburg.
D. H. Ruhl. Spring Mills.
Cephas Gramley, Rebersburg.
D. B. Kunes, Blanchard.
W. E. Landon, Philipsburg.
J. T. Barton, Fleming.
J. P. Sebring, Loveville.
Samuel Bennison, Walker.
Samuel Aley, Walker.

The physicians who were in attendance officially were Dr. M. S. Dorworth, county physician, and Dr. George F Harris.

THE GALLOWS.

The gallows is solidly constructed of planed white oak, it is ten feet from the ground to the platform on which the prisoner stood, and eight feet from the platform to the crossbeam to which the rope is fastened. A double trap door constituted the trap which was sprung by a trigger at the top of the stairs. The fall was about eight feet: The rope used was a one half inch which had all the stretch taken out of it by the use of a 190 pound sand bag. The prisoner stood on the trap door while being pinioned which was the tying of a strap around his ankles and one arond his limbs above the knees; also tying his hands and arms securely behind his back. The black cap and rope was put on while standing in that position also.

The number admitted could have been trebled and still room for more.

Tickets of admission to the execution were issued by the sheriff to the number of about 200.

Following is a letter written by Hopkins to W. Cann, of the Philipsburg *Journal*.

BELLEFONTE, PA., Feb. 25th, 1890.

DEAR FRIEND CANN.—This lovely morning I will write you a short letter and as it will be my last to yon I will endeavor thank you for your kind and good advice to me while I have been confined here. I thank God I heeded your, and other kind friends' advice, for to-day all is well and I shall die content. The world seems bright to me, yet I do not want to stay. The promise God has given to me is far brighter than anything this world contains, I shall die with no malice towards anyone. I forgive all and earnestly hope that God will be as merciful to all those who have any enmity towards me as He has been to me. Dear friend Cann, the words you told me in my cell are ever ringing in my ears, and I shall pass from this world to a better with them ever present in my mind.

My earnest prayer is that the ranks of the Y M C A will increase ten-fold, and my advice to all young men is that they become members of good societies and be true workers in God's cause, if I had heeded God's commandments I to-day would be a free man. Tell them to stop before it is for ever too late; tell my friends and associates that I hope they will all seek God while yet they have time,

I hope some poor wonderer will heed my advice. I now close with a long farewell, and may God reward you and the members of the Y M C A for the kind interest you have taken in me, is my earnest prayer. To all a kind and last farewell. From your true friend.

W. SEELEY HOPKINS.

Death of Mrs. Weaver.

Rebecca, wife of Wm. Weaver, of Farmers Mills, who had a stroke of palsy recently died on the 13th inst. She was 56 years, 11 mos. and 4 days old, and was interred at Tusseyville on the 17th inst. Rev. Eisenberg officiated. She was a daughter of J. From, of Tusseyville, and formerly the wife of constable Bear who was shot dead at Tusseyville by young Campbell. Her children are all grown up. Her late husband survives her, and keenly feels the loss of a good helpmate.

New Livery.

The stable in connection with the Centre Hall hotel has been rented from Mr. Bartges by Henry and David Boozer, of this place, who will run it. They have secured the contract for carrying the mail to and from the depot, and will also run a hack. Henry was to Philadelphia this week purchasing buggies and carriages, and the new firm will send out some fine rigs shortly.

Local Briefs

—WANTED.—A boy to learn tailoring, 17 or 18 years of age. W. A. SANDOE, Centre Hall.

—Several new sewing machines Davis and New Home make, will sell at cost to close them out. G. W. BUSHMAN.

—If you wish to have a good over coat, $4 to $8 less than can be bought elsewhere, then go to Samuel Lewins he has them and warrants them. He sell nothing that has cheat about it.

—The elegant new shoe store, of Mr, Gillam, in the Crider Block, Bellefonte. should be visited to see his stock and variety of boots and shoes for all ages and sexes.

— In spite of all compe tition Lewin continues to take the lead in ready made clothing, low prices as well as quality of goods. He gets ahead of all, sells more than all, pleases all, and fits and suits all.

—Now is your time to get a cheap overcoat, and Lewins has 'em cheap good, warm, lasting goods. Give the Philad. Branch a call and see for yourself and save $5 to boot.

—Send your name in for the REPORTERat campagn rates on trial. Or send, us two new names and the cash for a year and we give you a copy one year free, thus enabling any one, by very little effort to get a paper one year free.

—Mingle's shoe store in the Brockerhoff house block has every idea in the line of boots and shoes, whether of rubber, leather or cloth, and he sells at bottom prices, so that none pay more than the goods are worth. He warrants all he sells.

—Lewins is putting out new suits like hot cakes. Everybody wants them because they are so cheap and well made out of the best goods. He takes your measure and will make a suit to order if desired,

—Whatt he Philad. Branch does not have in the line of ready-made clothing is not worthhaving. The spring stock now on the counters is immense and goes ahead of anything you ever saw Lewins is King for low prices.

Facts for all.

In spite of all competition the Philad. Branch clothing store, remains headquarters for actual bargains in ready made clothing, for men and boys. Lewins introduced cheap clothing in Centre county, and has kept it at that all the time; he kept honest goods, no trash, and, as a rule, always sold from 25 to 30 per cent below any other clothing store in this part of the State

TUESDAY, MARCH 11.

PUBLIC SALE—WILL BE SOLD ON THE Peter Hoffer farm, on Nittany mountain, 1½ miles west of Centre Hall, on Tuesday, March 11, at 1 o'clock: 4 head of horses, 2 mares with foal, 2 mules, heavy draught mare, 8 years old in spring, sorrel mare, 3 yr. old in spring, good cow, will be fresh till sale, 2 head of young cattle, good stock, brood sow, and some sheep, self-rake Osborne reaper, Osborne mower, 2 2-horse wagons, platform spring wagon, good as new, spring tooth cultivator, four square harrow, cornplanter 2 Wiard Chilled plows, set of hay ladders, fanning mill, grain cradle, 2 pair double and single trees, log chain, 6 set of harness, collars, bridles, set of tug harness, pair of new check lines, lot of seed corn, and many other articles.

FYE & DALE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT RESIdence of Mrs Mary Emerick, dec'd, ¼ mile east of Centre Hall, on Saturday, March 15, at 1 o'clock, the following articles: 4 cows, 2 will be fresh till sale, 2 fine heifers, good stock, hay by ton, 2 shoats, new Valley Queen cook stove, Tuscora cook stove, parlor coal stove, iron kettle, dung fork and shovels, iron rake, hams and shoulders of 2 hogs, table, ½ dozen cane seated chairs, ½ dozen other chairs, 2 wash stands, 100 yd carpets, beds and bedding, lot of feathers, flour chest, two bureaus, 8 day clock, two stone crocks, wood chest, 2 corner cupboards, sink clothes horse, 20 gal vinegar, lot of lard, potatoes by bu. tubs and many other articles.

GEO. H. EMERICK.

J. N. Leitzel, auct.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT RESIdence of the undersigned at about 1 mile south west of Spring Mills, in Georges Valley, on Saturday, March 15, at 1 o'clock sharp, the following articles: Good driving horse, good mare with foal rising 4, 3 cows, will be fresh time of sale, Short Horn bull, 2 head of young cattle, 3 good shoats, good brood sow, 9 good sheep, good two horse spring wagon, good top buggy, Novelty hay rake, as good as new, Manny mower, New York sifter fanning mill, rakes and forks, two horse wagon, two horse bob sled, log sled, one-horse sled, sleigh as good as new, harrow, plow, 2 small cultivators, shovel plow 2 corn planters, corn scraper, Baldwin's American fodder cutter, set of tug harness, collars and bridles, set of plow gears, set of single harness, halters and cow chains, fynets, double trees and whiffle trees, lot of chains, 2 cross-cut saws, lot of carpenter tools, shovels, grubbing hoes, garden hoes, digging iron, copper kettle hold 35 gal., iron kettle, cider barrels, meat vessels, new La Grande No. 24 coal stove, wood stove, extension table, chairs carpets, 2 bedsteads, sink, 2 wood boxes, corner cupboard, etc., 1500 feet of 1½ in. pine lumber, dry, 2000 feet of 1 in. pine lumber, lot of white oak scantling 4x4, lot of grain bags, grindstone, 2 grain cradles. No hucksters or candy shops allowed on premises. A credit of one year will be given.

W. H. COLDREN, Adm'r.

MONDAY, MARCH, 24.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT RESIdence of the undersigned at about two miles east of Spring Mills, on Monday, March 24, the following articles:

9 head of horses, two of them mares with foal with extra stock, two three year old colts, good single or double drivers, two year old colt, two one year old, all good stock, 5 milk cows, two year old bull, 17 head of young cattle, 9 shoats breeding sow with pigs, two-horse wagon, four horse broadwheel wagon, buck board, buckeye binder, mower, grain drill, Hench cultivators, threshing machine shaker and power, spring tooth harrow, other harrows, straw and fodder cutter, plows, single trees, double trees, horse gears, bridles, collars, fynets, hay rake just used one season harpoon hay fork rope and pulley, and numerous other articles.

Sale to commence at ten o'clock, when terms will be made known. JAMES H. McCOOL.

N. Leitzell, auct'r.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8.

PUBLIC SALE.—THERE WILL BE EXPOSed at public sale at the residence of the undersigned at Farmers Mills, 2 miles north west of Spring Mills, on Saturday, March 8th, the following enumerated personal property: One good family horse, family cutter, hand wagon, hand sled, one one-horse spring wagon, good top buggy, 2 wheel barrows, cutting box, single harness, fynets, sleigh bells, forks, shovels, rakes hoes, a lot of hay and fodder, good crosscut saw, 2 buck saws, log chain, cow chains, a whole and complete outfit of good blacksmith tools, 2 grubbing hoes, good turning lathe, axes, 2 good glue clamps and tresles, set of planes, cant hook, grindstone, lot of new and old iron, 3 cook stoves ten plate stove, 2 coal stoves, parlor stove, large lot of stove pipe, 2 good iron kettles, 2 kettle stools, ice cream freezer with packing can and stand, 3 bedsteads, 2 sinks, cupboard, extension table, breakfast table lot of chairs, doughtray, meal chest, cradle, settee 2 churns, tubs, 2 good meat vessels, benches, cider and oil barrels, pails, crocks, barrel of salt, lard press, bushel baskets, and many other articles. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock when terms will be announced. CYRUS LUSE.

J. N. Leitzell, auct'r.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13.

PUBLIC SALE—WILL BE SOLD AT RESIdence of the undersigned ½ mile north of Hoffer farm in Greenvalley, on Thursday, March 13: 3 good work horses, 1-3 yr percheron, heavy with foal, weighs 1400 lbs. works any place, 3 good milk cows, 3 head of young cattle, 1 2-horse wagon, spring wagon, buggy, sleigh, plow, harrow, cultivator, corn scraper, about 30 ft. cable chain, horse gears, bridles, collars, lines, forks rakes, dinner bell and other farm implements, several bags of seed potatoes, and seed corn and household goods. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

PERRY KRISE.

TUESDAY MARCH 25.

Luther Guiswite, Miles Township, at public sale, 12 head of horses, gook cows, young cattle, shoat, wagons, implements etc.

AUDITORS NOTICE—THE BOARD OF Auditors of Potter twp., will meet at Old Fort, Monday March 10, at 8 o'clock a. m., to audit and settle the accounts of Overseers of Poor and Road Supervisors. Officers elect will meet at 1 o'clock P. M., to receive their commission. Overseers and Supervisors will please get their accounts in as early in the day as possible. All others having business to transact before the board, cordially invited to attend.

W. A. KERR,
J. J. ARNEY,
W. W. SPANGLER.
Auditors

R. D. Foreman, clerk.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILE BE SOLD AT RESIdence of the undersigned on the George L. Potter farm, ½ mile east of Linden Hall on Friday, March 21, at 9 o'clock, the following property: 6 head of work horses, pair of mules, 2 head of yearling colts, 11 head of milk cows, some will be fresh about time of sale, two heifers springing will be fresh in April, 3 head of steers, rising two years old. 2 bulls, 13 head of young cattle, 13 head of first class sheep, one good brood sow, 7 shoats 2 broad wheeled plantation wagons, 2-horse wagon, Champion binder good as new, Johnson mower, good as new, 2 walking cultivators, double corn planter single corn planter, 2 corn scrapers in good order, 3 square harrows, spring harrow all in good order, good grain drill, land roller, good pair hay ladders, hay rake, 2 set of bob sleds plank sled, spring wagon with one or two seats, open buggy, family cutter, with one or two seats, one sleigh good as new, 4 good steel beam plows, 2 fanning mills, 2 double harpoon pulleys and rope, tug harness, front gears, plow gears, fly nets, collars, bridles, plow lines, wagon line, head reins, wagon saddle, double trees, single trees, breast chains, good cable chains, log chain, forks and rakes, potatoes by the bushel, corn by the bushel, smoked meat by the lb., new No. 9 cook stove and pipe, one new coal stove and pipe, bedsteads, dining table, doughtray, sink, chairs, flour chest, cider barrels, meat stand, iron kettle, forty gal. copper kettle with patent stirer, dry house, all in good order, good churn and churn horse, 40 acres of wheat in ground. HENRY SWAB.

Wm. Goheen, auc't.

PUBLIC SALE.—THERE WIII BE EXPOSED at public sale at the residence of the undersigned near Centre Hall on Friday, March 14, the following articles: 2 horses, mare with foal, horse six year old, colt one year old, four milch cows, 7 head of young cattle, 1 2 year old bull, good stock, 2 brood sows, 13 shoats, 11 pigs, 2-horse bob sled, new, open buggy, 2-horse cultivator, spring harrow, square harrow, thrashing machine and power, hay fork rope and pulley, set hay ladders, fanning mill, grain drill, hay rake, corn sheller, Lewisburg reaper and mower combined, lot of horse gears, horse collars, bridles, fynets, lines and halters, set of single harness, forks and rakes, cow chains and other articles to numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock when terms will be made known, and a reasonable credit given.

J. N. Leitzell, auc't. JAMES STAHL.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT RESIdence of the undersigned, ¾ mile north of Penn Cave, on Tuesday, March 18, the following articles: 2 head horses, one is a bay horse, 7 yr. old in spring, good leader, 3 yr. old colt broken, 3 cows, 3 shoats, brood sow, 1 2-horse wagon, as good as new, 1 1-horse wagon, spring wagon, bob sled as good as new, set new hay ladders, hay rake plow, harrow cultivator, double tree, snifle tree, spread chain, hay fork rope and 4 pulleys, rakes, forks and manure hook, wheelbarrow, cow chains, set horse gears, collars and bridles, also lot of carpenter tools, mortis machine, iron kettle cook stove, parlor stove set chairs, 2 bedsteads, grain cradle, mowing scythe, fly net.

A. P. Luse.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT RESIdence of the undersigned, ½ mile west of Tusseyville, on Monday, March 3, the following articles. 4 horses, yearling colt, 9 milk cows, some will be fresh at time of sale, 8 head young cattle, three will be fresh this spring 4 breeding sows, and lot of pigs, Chesterwhite boar, and lot of shoats, 1 2-horse wagon, buggy, springwagon, good Osborne binder, hay rope good as new, 2 new Imperial plows, metal beam plow, corn planter, grain drill, 2 cultivators, 2 harrows, scraper, harpoon rope and tackle, Union Sifter Windmill, 2 sets tug harness, bridles, collars, lumbermans chains, grabs, canthooks, single trees, spreads, and many other articles. Sale to begin at 1 o'clock.

ELIAS CORMAN.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT RESIdence of the undersigned at Spring Mills, on Monday, March 17, the following articles: 3 cows one of which will be fresh before sale, plow, harrow, cultivator, 2 shoats, 2-seated spring wagon, set of hay ladders, log chain, set of trace chains, butt chains, wheel barrow, straw cutter, digging iron, hay by the ton, set of tug harness with collars, lines, bridle, rakes, forks, shovel, grubbing hoes, garden hoes, lot of first class dry white pine boards, lot of carpenter tools, cook stove with pipe, parlor stove, ten plate stove, tables, chairs, bed steads, meat vessels, barrels, tubs, iron kettle, eight day clock, shot gun and pouch, crosscut saw and buck saw grind stone, 160 feet of inch rope just new, one sleigh and a large lot of household goods.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, when terms will be made known. T. B. JAMISON.

J. N. Leitzell,

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT RESIdence of the undersigned 2 miles west of Spring Mills, on Tuesday, March 11, at 2 o'clock, the following articles: 2 cows, 2 shoats, 2 bedsteads, 2 extension tables, one meal chest, dough-tray, chairs, meat stands, tubs, 25 yd. of carpet, wall brackets, picture frames with pictures, corner cupboard, chest, and many other articles.

9 months credit. JAMES D. GENTZEL.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Jacob Slabig, of Potter twp., dec'd, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned she would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MARIA SLABIG,
30jan6t Administratrix, Centre Hall.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of administration upon the estate of George Stiver, of Potter twp., dec'd, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

M. L. RISHEL,
6feb6t Administrator, Farmers Mills.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of John Coldren, dec'd, of Gregg twp., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. W. H. COLDREN, Adm'r.
13feb6t Lemont.

Bargains! :-: New Goods!

We are now prepared to have the public call at our store and inspect our new line of goods. They were selected with the greatest care and embrace an endless variety of new designs and patterns worn during the Fall and Winter seasons. Our line of Fancy Plads, Tricots, Fall Prints, and All-Wool Suiting, are fine, and will please our ear y customers, and are selling rapidly. Woolen Blankets, Haps, Quilts, and many other goods.

SPECIAL BARGAINS !----O----SPECIAL BARGAINS

Come and see the special bargains we are offering in Cashmeres; prices lower than ever. Our stock of Ready-Made Clothing, Overcoats, Gossamers, Gum Coats, is complete and will speak for themselves. Comeand see the new goods at

Harper & Kreamer's.

Great Reduction in Furniture!

8-Pieced Ash Chamber Suits, at $24. Solid Oak Suits, 8 pieces, $27. Solid Walnut, 3 pieces, $35, Solid Cherry, 8 pieces, $38. Parlor Suits all prices. Chairs and Bedsteads, all prices, Bureaus, Washstands, Hall Racks, Side Boards, Ward Robes, a large line, which I am selling very low. Lounges, and Couches, Extension and other tables,

Call and see my stock and learn my prices and be convinced that for the same quality of goods I cannot be under sold.

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In all its branches. Having years of experience, and all the latest and most improved methods of caring for the dead and being a practical embalmer will guarantee satisfaction,

J. W. McCormick.